

The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 1.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1889.

NO. 33.

THE ITEM

is sent only to paid-in-advance subscribers, and paper discontinued at expiration of time for which it is paid. Sample copies free.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,

—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

A. W. SWOPE,

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

Office on Main street.

J. R. SIMPSON,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,

IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.

Call at office, or send for circulars.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. Opposite First National Bank.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

C. W. MATTERN,

PAINTING AND PAPER-HANGING.

Am prepared to do painting, graining, glazing, paper-hanging, etc., in either town or country. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Residence on Railroad street. Drop me a postal.

J. P. WILSON,

—DEALER IN—

ANTHRACITE, BITUMINOUS, & CANNEL COAL, & CONNELLSVILLE CRUSHED COKE.

All orders promptly filled at the lowest prices possible.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

GEORGE T. NUMER,

FASHIONABLE BARBER

—AND— HAIR - DRESSER.

Shop on Main Street, opposite B. O'Connor & Son's store.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a trial.

G. M. Green. H. E. Green. W. D. E. Green.

G. M. Green & Sons,

DEALERS IN

All Kinds of Lumber,

and Manufacturers of

Flooring, Doors, Sash,

Frames, Lath,

Shingles, &c., &c.

Bill Stuff Cut to Order.

All Bills Promptly Filled.

ADDRESS,

G. M. GREEN & SONS,

CASSVILLE, PENN'A.

ANTHRACITE

COAL

Will fill orders for Anthracite Coal, delivered off the car, until a change of price at the mines, at the following prices:

Nut, (Net Tons) \$4.40

Stove, " " \$4.40

No. 4, " " \$4.65

Leave your orders at the office.

Main Street—Near Depot.

M. L. REX.

A Beggar's Revenge

It might have been a hundred years ago that there died in an old, damp hut in the village of Monmouth two old women, and one can truthfully say they died of hunger and misery. When the grave-diggers had ended their work, a pale, thin, barefoot boy left the hut, and after wandering some time on the main street, finally entered a shoemaker's shop.

"Mr. King," he said, crying, "there is no one left at my house, and I must go away; will you sell me a pair of shoes?"

"And who will pay for them?" asked the shoemaker, with a mistrustful look.

"I will pay for them as soon as I can, on my honor, as true as my name is Will Jones."

Shaking his head the old man looked at the lad over his spectacles, then rose and took from his case a pair of fine, strong shoes, and gave them to the boy.

"There, Will," he said, "take them; no one shall say that I sent away a poor orphan boy with no shoes on his feet. You will pay me when you can, if not, all the worse for you, I shall not reproach you for it."

The boy thanked him and went away, still assuring him he would keep his word.

Several years passed. Will Jones was not heard from.

Shoemaker King who related his bargain with the boy, was laughed at, but he answered, "Will is an honest boy; if he can't pay, he can't pay, and I shall consider him trustworthy just the same."

One day at last there appeared on the streets of Monmouth a poor, ragged man, who entered the gate at the tavern and begged a piece of bread. The old innkeeper roughly refused him and when he still begged, he set the dogs on him.

The poor beggar wandered in the streets, and going to the town officer begged of him, saying, "I am Will Jones, and I have wandered many years around the world to seek a living, but everything has gone badly with me, and nothing is left for me but to return to my native town, hoping that the good people there will not let me die of hunger."

"Be gone again, and quick," cried the officer, Monmouth cannot support beggars. You must find another city richer than this," and he slammed the door in Will's face.

Will Jones stood again on the street and casting his eyes up and down, discovered the shop of honest Master King.

Entering the dark little shop he cried, "Father King, will you give poor Will Jones a little piece of bread?"

The shoemaker looked at the beggar over his spectacles and seemed to recognize him, for he said at once: "Ah, you are going to pay me for my shoes, perhaps?"

"Alas, no," answered Will. "Not this time, but I will as soon as I can."

"Wife, this is really Will, come back poor and needy. He can't pay for my shoes, but who can't pay, can't pay. Give him a piece of bread; his debt will not be any greater for that, and he has promised to pay me."

Will took the piece of bread, thanked the old man and kissed

his hand. "Don't be discouraged, my boy; your promise is as good as gold to me. I can wait; try your luck elsewhere."

Will Jones left the city for the second time, and the old shoemaker thought no more of the shoes.

A few days after a beautiful carriage rolled up the main street of the city and stopped before the shop of Master King.

"Father King," cried a familiar voice. "Come out a moment, I bring you back the shoes you gave Will Jones and which he could not pay for."

"Nonsense," replied the worthy man, "but that is better than nothing," and stepped out to the carriage.

"Here they are," said a richly dressed gentleman, and handed Master King a beautiful chest. "They are so torn and worn out I had to put them in this little box in order to bring all the pieces."

Master King was like one fallen from the clouds. The gentleman was no other than Will Jones, and when he opened the chest he actually found the old torn shoes, but filled with gold pieces.

Before he could recover from his surprise the carriage moved away, and he heard a voice calling back, "Remember poor Will Jones, now Baronet and Member of the Council."

Some months later, on the hill outside the town, rose a beautiful building. On a black marble tablet over the entrance, in gold letters, were the words, "For the poor old persons whom Monmouth cannot support."

In this way did Lord William Jones find revenge on his native town, which had allowed his poor mother and aunt to starve and himself to wander away in misery and want.

Words of Wisdom.

The fool wonders, the wise man asks.

All men have their imprudent days.

Go not into the society of the vicious.

If you would kill a slander, let it alone.

Misery requires action; happiness repose.

Nothing overcomes passion more than silence.

Where children are, there is the golden age.

He who has most of heart knows most of sorrow.

Good order is the fountain of all good things.

Apologies only account for what the do not alter.

To be proud of learning is the greatest ignorance.

About the only force some people have is the force of habit.

The secret of felicity is a judicious interruption of routine.

Charity gives itself riches, but covetousness hoards itself poor.

Walk as if you were conscious that your body has a soul in it.

The only really bitter tears are those which are shed in solitude.

Poverty is the test for civility and the touchstone of friendship.

The king becomes graces; Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude.

If a life will bear examination in every hour of it, it is pure indeed.

Revenue, though sweet at first, bitter ere long, back on itself recoils.

A word spoken pleasantly is a

large spot of sunshine on a sad heart.

True eloquence consists in saying all that is proper, and nothing more.

The virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude.

If any one says ill of you, let your life be so that none will believe him.

Conversation enriches the understanding, but solitude is the school of genius.

It is a good rule to walk fast until you get on solid ground—then to stand fast.

No metaphysician ever felt the deficiency of language so much as the grateful.

It is curious how little we feel the burdens we put on the shoulders of others.

Services to be rendered reconcile friends whom services rendered have estranged.

The folly of others is ever most ridiculous to those who are themselves most foolish.

The moment a man is satisfied with himself everybody else is dissatisfied with him.

All passions are good when one masters them; all are bad when one is a slave to them.

Childhood has no forebodings; but then it is soothed by no memories of outlived sorrow.

Evil is followed by its punishment. It is as if evil had its punishment inscribed upon it.

He who strives after a long and pleasant form of life must seek to attain continued equanimity.

There was never law, or sect, or opinion, did so much magnify goodness as the Christian religion doth.

Every man who lives in the habitual practice of any voluntary sin cuts himself off from Christianity.

Flowers sweeten the air, rejoice the eye, link us with nature and innocence, and are something to love.

It is a ruinous misjudgment, too contemptible to be acted upon, that the end of poetry is publication.

"We never see a tear in the eye," says a celebrated writer; "but we are reminded of a warm heart."

Fortunes made in no time are like skirts made in no time; its ten to one if they hang very long together.

In a crowd the average individual is small, and the purpose of parties is to take advantage of this fact.

Platonic love is like a march out in time of peace; there is much music and a good deal of dust, but no danger.

The discovery of what is true and the practice of what is good are the most important objects of philosophy.

Is there ever a hard question in morals that children do not drive straight at in their wide-eyed questioning?

Whatever else we neglect, let us keep up the habit of communion with God. Prayer is the key of the position.

Fifty years is a long wait for a golden wedding, but it is an eighteen carat argument in favor of early marriages.

God in the beginning held a flaming mass of eternity in his right hand, while every spark that flew from it made a world.

The Three Americas.

Every American boy and girl should take an interest in the Pan American Congress, as its result may be a coalition of the entire North American continent, with the possible exception of the British possessions. The object of the Congress was to enter into a commercial and perhaps protective alliance for mutual benefit. We, in the United States, are fully equipped for furnishing every kind of manufactured article as well as breadstuffs to Central and South America, and these countries, in return, have a wealth of raw material very valuable to us.

It is quite likely that very few young people have any idea of the size and population of the countries represented by the delegates, and whose future may be involved in the Congress, and a short statement will doubtless prove interesting as well as instructive.

Mexico covers an area just about equal to that part of the United States east of the Mississippi River, exclusive of the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, and has 10,000,000 inhabitants.

The five Central American Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador cover an extent of country about the size of the four States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, and have a population equal to Missouri.

Brazil's area is somewhat greater than that of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, and her population is about that of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

The Argentine Republic, with half the area of the United States, has a population not quite as large as Ohio.

Columbia is nearly equal in extent to New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, with a population probably a little less than that of Pennsylvania.

Bolivia's territory is somewhat greater than that of the Atlantic States, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, and has a population about Indiana's figure.

Peru is a little larger than the New England and Middle States, Maryland, Virginia, W. Virginia, the two Carolinas, Georgia, and Ohio, and her population is about that of Illinois.

Venezuela is larger than Peru by about as much territory as is embraced in New Jersey, and her population is equal to that of Indiana.

Ecuador could contain Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Illinois, but her population is not up to that of Michigan alone.

Chili's domain cut up would make States as extensive as Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana. Her population is somewhat greater than that of Indiana and Nebraska.

Paraguay is big enough to include Ohio and New York in her borders, but her entire population scarcely exceeds that of Cincinnati. Uruguay is as large as Ohio and Indiana combined, and about the same number of inhabitants as Brooklyn.

The Guianas are English, French, and Dutch colonies. British Guiana, twice as large as Alabama, has about the population of Cleveland. French Guiana, as large as Louisiana, has as many inhabitants as Toledo. Dutch Guiana, nearly as large as Pennsylvania, has no more inhabitants than Columbus.—J. H. S., in *Golden Days*.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THREE men have been killed by a terrific explosion in Wylie & Wallace's chemical works at Philadelphia.

THE trustees of the Brooklyn Tabernacle have decided upon the plans for a new and splendid church, to cost \$150,000.

THREE prisoners, named respectively Brooks, Bertrand and Ricard, all charged with theft, escaped from jail at St. Albans, Vt.

MR. ROBERT BONNER, of New York, has bought the great three-year-old filly Sunol for \$40,000. Sunol recently trotted the fastest mile since 1885, achieving a record of 2.10 1/2.

A LARGE and enthusiastic meeting of Anarchists was held in the Cooper Institute, New York city, to commemorate the second anniversary of the execution of the Anarchists at Chicago. Speeches were made by John Most and Sergius E. Shevitch, and a bloody social revolution was predicted.

THE Brewers' Board of Trade of New York city has promised half a million dollars to the World's Fair fund.

THE investigation of the New York City Dock Department revealed gross carelessness, ignorance and dishonesty.

MISS CARRIE DELANO, aged twenty-three, has committed suicide at Weymouth, Mass., by hanging in her parents' woodshed.

FRANK WEINA was crushed to death on a revolving shaft in the Luke Fielder colliery at Shamokin, Penn.

South and West.

"GERMAN DAY" was celebrated in Louisville, Ky., by Turners singing societies and other organizations to the number of 15,000.

COLONEL WILLIAM GOODLOE died from the effects of the wounds he received in his encounter at Lexington, Ky., with Colonel Swope, in which the latter was killed.

PATRICK ARRY, a pugilist of New Orleans, was shot and killed by Andy Berrill.

MISS FRANCIS E. WILLARD was re-elected President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which met in Chicago.

A FREIGHT train was derailed near Kenton, Tenn., and badly wrecked. Brakeman Thomas Carter and Engineer Thornton Emmons were killed, and Fireman Avery Hudson and Conductor De Witt Newman were seriously injured.

NEARLY complete returns show that Boies (Democrat) has a plurality of about 6000 for Governor of Iowa. The remainder of the Republican State ticket was successful by pluralities ranging from 1000 to 3000.

C. A. ROSS, a preacher living near Lockeford, Cal., shot and killed his wife, his eight-year-old son and himself. He was a Methodist preacher for several years, but lately had been an itinerant Congregationalist, engaged in selling books.

CHARLES A. SMITH, a prominent Alabama politician, and brother of ex-Governor William A. Smith, was shot and killed by Calvin Brown in Clouburne. The killing is supposed to be the result of a political quarrel.

THE Catholic College at Baltimore adjourned sine die after adopting a declaration of principles.

A WOMAN testified in the Cronin murder trial at Chicago that she saw Dr. Cronin enter the Carlson cottage shortly before his murder; heard blows, then something fall, followed by cries of "O God!" "O Jesus!" Her testimony had visible effect on the accused men.

THREE white men were fishing near Selma, Ala., when the river bank caved in upon them. All three were killed.

A MASS-MEETING has been held at Guthrie, Indian Territory, to take action regarding Secretary Noble's intention to remove the cattlemen forcibly from the Indian lands, if they do not move off of their own accord. The Secretary's determination was unanimously approved.

CAPTAIN STEPHEN A. MOORE was instantly killed and P. E. Jackson badly wounded at Cambridge, Md., by the explosion of a gun while firing salutes.

THE Iowa delegates to the convention of the W. C. T. U., at Chicago, under the lead of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, withdrew in a body. Mrs. Foster's action was on account of the non-partisan issue which the convention decided against her.

MRS. WILLIAM CASSIUS GOODLOE has applied for the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Kentucky, made vacant by the killing of her husband at Lexington by Colonel A. M. Swope.

THE Capitol Hotel at Dallas, Texas, has been destroyed by fire. The seventy-five inmates lost all their clothing, most of them escaping in their night clothes. Two drunken men perished in the flames.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH, aged 73, sexton of the Strawberry M. E. Church, Baltimore, committed suicide in the church by inhaling gas.

A SPECIAL train collided three miles north of Canton, Miss., with a switch engine, resulting in the death of Patrick Redmond, engineer, Tom Loftins, switchman, and an unknown colored man. Several other persons were injured.

WHILE blasting rock at White Rock, Col., William Richardson, Ralph Shaffer and Lou Waltham were killed by the premature explosion of a charge of giant powder. The bodies of the men were blown twenty feet from the place of explosion and were terribly mangled.

THE will of John Crerar has been admitted to probate in Chicago. He leaves \$2,500,000 to found the John Crerar Library in Chicago.

GEORGE HORNSBY, a noted Texas desperado, has been killed on the Little Pigeon Bayou, La., while resisting a Sheriff's posse.

JOSEPH WALTERS, a discharged soldier, after vainly applying for re-enlistment, hanged himself near Salt Lake City.

CHIEF JUSTICE W. N. H. SMITH, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, has died at Raleigh, N. C.

THE official returns from all the counties in Ohio have been received. For Lieutenant-Governor they show a plurality of forty-one for Lamson (Republican). With the exception of Governor, all the Republican State ticket is elected.

Washington.

THE President has appointed Charles P. Lincoln, of Michigan, to be Second Deputy Commissioner of Pensions.

THE annual report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morgan recommends the absorption of the Indians as American citizens and the full recognition of their individuality.

THE President has issued a proclamation admitting Washington to the Union.

GREAT BRITAIN has removed the limitation placed upon her delegation at the International Maritime Conference, in regard to the scope of the programme to be considered.

THE International Maritime Conference voted down a motion to strike out the rule providing that vessels approaching each other in a fog shall slow down.

ARTHUR LAFERASTRIE, delegate from Hayti

to the International Congress, was presented to Secretary Blaine and the President.

THE Ordnance Department of the Navy has awarded a contract for furnishing 2000 revolvers to the Colt Arms Company, Hartford, Conn., at \$12.50 each.

ADMIRAL GHERARDI, whose management of affairs at Hayti during the troubles there last summer won for him the thanks of Secretary Tracy, has been ordered to proceed to the West Indies again. He will go in either the Kearsarge or Galena.

THE American delegates to the Marine Conference banqueted the foreign delegates at Washington. A large number of Government officials were present.

DR. NORVIN GREEN, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has informed Postmaster-General Wanamaker that the company cannot accept the reduction of rates Mr. Wanamaker proposed.

PLANS for two 1000-ton gunboats, a practice ship and the Thomas cruising monitor have been completed at the Navy Department.

THE Catholic University in Washington was opened with impressive ceremonies. The President and Secretary Blaine were among the speakers at the banquet.

THE delegates to the International American Congress returned to Washington on their special train, having traveled nearly 6000 miles.

Foreign.

GREAT loss of life has been caused in China by a flood in the Yang-tze Kiang River.

THE solar eclipse expedition has arrived safely at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands.

BARNUM's show opened in London in the presence of 26,000 spectators.

GENERAL CORONA, ex-Minister to Spain and Governor of the State of Jalisco, in Mexico, while on his way to a theatre in Guadalajara, was stabbed to death by a madman.

GENERAL BOULANGER has issued a "manifesto" to the French people from the Isle of Jersey.

GREAT distress exists in the Transvaal, South Africa, resulting from drought and famine. The situation was reported to be critical at Johannesburg, where breadstuffs were selling at famine prices.

A DISPATCH from Shanghai, China, says that the Emperor, who married against his will in obedience to his mother, now refuses to see either his mother or his wife.

THE hands employed on the steam craft on the Thames at London, and on the Clyde at Glasgow, went on strike.

MR. CONNERY, the representative in the City of Mexico of Thomas A. Edison, has made a contract with the Mexican Government for the establishment of a phonographic postal service.

DISPATCHES from Zanzibar state that the fortified camps of the Arabs in Usanbara and Ushara coast districts have been stormed by flying columns of German soldiery and hostiles dispersed.

THE persons arrested for taking part in the attempted Boulangerist demonstration in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, numbered 158. All but sixty of the prisoners were afterward discharged.

TWO lives have been lost and much property in the vicinity was damaged by the breaking of the dam at McClellin's flouring mills, about a mile west of Alton, Ontario.

THE Mexican Government has decided to have a permanent exposition of Mexican products in either London or Paris, and has sent a circular to that effect to the different Governors of the Mexican States.

THE trial of sixty-five persons, who are charged with having swindled Austrian and Hungarian emigrants to America, has begun at Wadomice.

THE convention of Mayors of the Province of Ontario, in session at Toronto, declared in favor of the abolition of the exemption from taxation of church property and lands appertaining thereto.

THE Swedish bark Hilma, which sailed from New York for Pelotas, Brazil, has been wrecked near Rio Grande. Captain Frigell and part of the crew were drowned.

THE Montreal Board of Aldermen has sent a committee of their number to New York city to investigate the elevated roads system.

By the caving in of a pit in a coal mine at Ratibor, Prussian Silesia, twenty miners were buried.

By an explosion in the royal powder factory at Hanau, Germany, eight persons were killed and twenty-eight injured.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD has resigned the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in Canada and taken the portfolio of Minister of Railways and Canals.

ARCHDUKE JOHN, of Austria, will take the name of Johann Orth, and enter a London shipbuilding yard.

THE Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived at Innsbruck, in Austria. Emperor Francis Joseph received them on the platform at the railway station, and embraced and kissed Emperor William. He then kissed the hand of the Empress.

FOUR MINERS BURNED.

Their Comrades Make Heroic Effort to Save Them.

A frightful accident occurred at Middle Creek colliery, Penn., by which four men were fatally injured. A blast fired in a breast cut and ignited a "leader" and this fired a large quantity of loose coal and threatened the destruction of the mine. A force of fifteen men was put at work to extinguish the flames and while they were at work a mass of coal fell, burying four of their number at the face of the burning breast. The remaining seven went heroically to work to rescue the bodies of their comrades, which were now threatened to be consumed by the fire, and, although several of their number were overcome by gas, they continued at work until reinforcements went to them and finally reached the poor fellows, who were buried beneath the coal. To their astonishment they found them all alive, but so badly burned and injured that they could not recover. The names of the victims are Francis Klein, John Jones, Henry Knauber and Thomas Jones.

DISASTER IN MONTANA.

Six Men Killed and Two Blinded by an Explosion.

An accident resulting in the loss of six lives and the blinding of two men was caused by carelessness on the construction branch of the Northern Pacific, fifteen miles east of Butte, Mont. The men were at work blasting rock in a cut. They had fired a blast of giant powder that failed to explode, and as it was the hour for quitting work for the day and the men were anxious to complete the blast before leaving off a quantity of black powder was poured into the aperture. Instantly a terrific explosion followed with the results stated. An inquest resulted in a verdict of accidental death, the victims themselves being held responsible.

MARY G. CALDWELL.

The Young Woman Whose Munificence Established a University.

Miss Mary Gwendolen Caldwell, whose gift of \$300,000 resulted in the establishment of the new Catholic University at Washington, is the granddaughter of James H. Caldwell, once an actor and afterward a successful manager, builder of theatres and business man. He was born in England in 1793, and coming to America in 1816 made his first appearance at Charleston. In 1817



MISS CALDWELL.

he managed a theatre in Washington. Subsequently he built a theatre in Petersburg, Va.; then went to New Orleans, where he built the first theatre for English performances ever erected there.

Mr. Caldwell lived in New Orleans until 1863, when the fortunes of war drove him to New York, where he soon afterward died. William Shakespeare Caldwell, the son who inherited the large fortune left by Mr. James H. Caldwell and increased it by his own industry and foresight, lived for a time in Richmond, Va., where he became noted for his liberal benefactions to Catholic institutions. Subsequently he resided in Louisville, Ky. He died about ten years ago, leaving an ample fortune to his two daughters. His wife, the mother of Miss Caldwell, was a member of the Breckinridge family. She died some years before her husband's death. Miss Mary Gwendolen Caldwell is about twenty-five years old. She was educated at the Academy of the Sacred Heart at Manhattanville, N. Y. After graduating she traveled for some years in Europe. Since then she has made her home in New York city, though much of her time has been spent in Washington, where she is well known in society. Miss Caldwell's sister has since added a gift of \$50,000 to the university fund. The fortune which Miss Caldwell and her sister inherited is estimated at \$4,000,000.

Miss Caldwell's name has been conspicuous in the newspapers lately on account of the publicity given to the negotiations contemplating her marriage with Prince Murat in Paris. As announced in the press dispatches the negotiations were broken off because of the dissatisfaction of the Prince and his relatives with the financial provision Miss Caldwell proposed to make for her husband. Miss Caldwell insisted on retaining the management of her own fortune, allowing her husband \$10,000 a year.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Figures From the Annual Report of the United States Treasurer.

United States Treasurer, Huston, in his annual report says that the past fiscal year is characterized as a remarkable one in the history of the public finances, both the revenues and the expenditures having been exceeded but a few times since the foundation of the Government. The former amounted to \$387,050,058, and the latter to \$299,258,978 inclusive of \$17,292,302 paid in premium on bonds purchased. The surplus revenues on June 30 were \$87,761,060 a decrease of \$23,350,193, as compared with the year before, counting premium on bonds as an ordinary expenditure.

On June 30, 1888, there was in the Treasurer's custody, in cash and effective credits, the sum of \$764,729,335, and a year later the sum of \$760,643,871. The current liabilities decreased in the interval from \$148,291,347 to \$127,951,880 and the reserve from \$229,805,600 to \$193,097,047. The gold in the Treasury in excess of certificates outstanding was \$193,610,172 in 1888, and \$186,257,490 in 1889.

The changes that took place in the currency were an increase of about \$34,000,000 in the stock of silver, a contraction of \$41,000,000 in the national bank circulation, and a loss of \$25,750,000 of gold, less than four per cent. of the stock. The total stock of gold, silver, and circulating notes, excluding the certificates of deposit, which are merely representative of moneys in the Treasury, was \$1,698,904,643 for 1888, and \$1,666,095,420 for 1889, making an apparent contraction of about \$33,000,000 in the total currency of the country. As the holdings of the Treasury decreased in the interval in the sum of \$41,000,000, the circulation increased about \$8,000,000. The public lost \$18,000,000 of gold and \$30,000,000 of notes, and gained \$56,000,000 in silver.

The increase of the circulation of silver certificates was about \$56,000,000, having kept pace with the rate for the two previous years. The new issues of small denominations appear to have fully supplied the needs of the country, and no further difficulty is apprehended in furnishing such denominations as they are wanted, within the limits of the coinage of silver dollars. These certificates now exceed in volume every other kind of paper currency except United States notes.

The coinage of the standard silver dollars has proceeded without any incident worthy of remark. Without much change in the amount in circulation, there is a tendency toward a decrease. As the efforts to increase the circulation have proved futile, no extraordinary inducements have been held out to the public to take them.

During the year the national banks withdrew \$86,340,900 of their bonds held by the Treasury as security for circulating notes or public moneys. The deposits amounted to \$25,243,700. There remained at the close of the year \$148,121,450, belonging to 3263 banks as security for circulation, and \$45,222,000, belonging to 270 banks, as security for deposits. The amount of public moneys held by depository banks ran down from \$58,712,511.11 to \$47,259,714.39, the result mainly of the voluntary acts of the banks in surrendering the deposits and withdrawing their bonds. The semi-annual tax on circulation amounted to \$1,410,331 for the year.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER, who has been without a private secretary since assuming office, has appointed to that place Mr. Marshall Cushing, of Boston, a well-known Washington correspondent.

THE steamer Oceanica arrived at San Francisco recently from Yokohama. She beat the record by making the trip in thirteen days, fourteen hours and six minutes.

Fort Payne, Alabama.

The wonderful growth of this New England city in the South has been such as to occasion exclamations of surprise from all visitors. Surely, say many, the magician's art alone could have produced this great transformation in a few short months. To those who have studied the situation the growth seems the most natural thing imaginable and not at all to be wondered at, though phenomenal.

Of all the flourishing towns and cities of the South this one has attracted most attention, perhaps, for here alone is to be worked out the result of the first organized movement of the capital and brains from the North and East in the development of the vast resources of this region of country.

Here the iron ore of the best quality is within a quarter of a mile of the furnace. Limestone for fluxing is yet nearer, on the opposite side, and the coke ovens are building on the lot adjoining the furnace. A like condition of fortuitous circumstances do not exist elsewhere in this or any other country to insure a cheap production of pig iron. Besides, this country abounds in clays that makes the finest quality of fire bricks, sewer pipe, terra cotta, etc.; in kaolin and halosite, from which is made the finest crockery and pottery; in sand for moulding and for glass making; in building stone of beautiful colors and shades; in forests of timber, both hard and soft woods; in a productive soil; in beautiful scenery; an abundance of pure spring water, and in healthful surroundings.

Its location is in the Wills Valley, between Lookout and Sand Mountains, on the Queen & Crescent Route, fifty-one miles below Chattanooga and ninety-two miles above Birmingham, in north-eastern Alabama.

The Fort Payne Coal & Iron Company, having 1800 stockholders, nearly all from New England, with Col. J. W. Spaulding, as President, and C. O. Godfrey (Mayor of the city), as General Manager, located here in February last and purchased many thousand acres of land. At that time the population numbered 531; now it is a city of over 3000 population, with electric lights, water works, and rapidly growing. In that time there has been erected and in process of erection over five hundred dwellings, two large hotels, furnace, rolling mill, lime kiln, asphaltum block pavement factory, ice factory, stove works, very extensive fire clay works, five brick yards, carriage factory, two saw mills, planing mill, two banks, many stores, school houses, churches, opera house, etc. The officers of the company are busy day and night arranging for new industries, answering scores of letters daily received, entertaining visitors and pushing the building operations of the new industries under way. The Fort Payne Herald, of August 30th, issued a sixteen page illustrated paper which gives a complete resume of the wonderful growth of the city up to that date.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THERE are twenty-one bakers' unions in London.

The miners of Streator, Ill., elected J. J. Geraghty Mayor of that place.

EARL DUNRAVEN made a speech in London recently sympathizing with the labor movement.

A BRANCH of the Knights of Labor has been formed by the ropemakers of Belfast, Ireland.

ALL the surface railroads in New York city have large "extra" lists of men who are waiting for work.

SAMUEL HALDEMAN, formerly President of the International Typographical Union, died recently in Washington.

THE restoration of the hobtail cars in Indianapolis has thrown 140 conductors out of work and people are boycotting them.

THE Melbourne (Australia) Omnibus Company recently divided \$17,500 among its employees for faithful services during the last fiscal year.

AT Charleston, S. C., the Cotton Mills Company are having quite a number of cottages built for the accommodation of the officers and operatives.

LONDON bakers threaten to strike unless their day be reduced from twelve hours to ten and their pay increased. There are 13,500 bakers in London.

IT is proposed to erect labor halls in Boston and St. Louis. The unions of the latter city have been promised a site on condition that they maintain a reading room.

THE Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors contributed \$18,000 for the family of a Cincinnati colleague who was arrested on what they considered a false charge.

THE Central Federation of Labor of Albany, N. Y., will ask the Legislature to change the Fassetts Prison Labor law. They say it affords workingmen little or no relief.

THE associated charities of Minneapolis have requested the Board of Education, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the labor organizations of the city to join hands in preventing child labor.

OF the coke supplies in the United States, last year amounting to 8,527,560 tons, and valued at \$15,000,000, Pennsylvania furnished by far the largest portion, the Connellsville region alone producing nearly 5,000,000 tons.

THE Rev. Gilbert Delamaty, who represented the Labor party of Indiana in Congress from 1879 to 1881, and who afterward took an active part in labor matters in Denver, Col., is now pastor of a church in Ohio.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1888.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 7c.

THE world's output of tobacco is said to be increasing more rapidly than either wheat or corn.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.
A pocket cigar-case free to smokers of "Tanner's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

A Great Misfortune.

Heavy rains of ten produce disease among farm animals. Almost every day cases of roup, swelled head and a distemper very disastrous among poultry are reported. A part of this is also due to improper feeding. You cannot make a hen lay when everything you give her is being transformed into fat, and laying the foundation of disease, same as with an overfed child or person. Alfred T. Johnson, Hampton, N. H., says: "Last fall I had 80 fine looking hens, which began to droop and die; I changed their food and began using Sheridan's Powder; in three weeks they were nearly well, and had increased the eggs sixteen a day. I have just bought six cans of it, as a preventive of disease the coming winter. It can't be beat, for that can save me \$40 last year." I. S. Johnson & Co., 322 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass. (the only makers of Sheridan's Condition Powder), will send 25 cent packs of Powder, and new Poultry Guide, for 60 cents; for \$1.00 five packs and book; for \$1.20 a large 2 1/2 can and book; six cans \$5.00, express prepaid. Send stamps or cash. Testimonials free. For 5 cents a copy of the best Poultry paper sent.

GEORGE TALL and Lydia Short were married in Baltimore recently.

The Excitement Not Over.

The rush on the druggists still continues and daily scores of people call for a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption. Kemp's Balsam, the standard family remedy, is sold on a guarantee and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Price 50c. and \$1. Trial size free.

DR. NAUSEN, the Norwegian explorer, is organizing an expedition to the North Pole.

"O to be dead and done with trouble
That fills each day with a dreary pain."
This is the moan of many a woman
Who thinks she can never be well again.
"It were better for me and better for others
If I were dead," and their tears fall fast.
Not so, not so, O wives and mothers,
There is a hope in the sky and on land,
And it tells you that the storm of disease which
Has spread its shadow over you will give way
To the sunshine of renewed health, if you are
Wise, and try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.
It can and will effectually cure all female
Weakness and derangements, and no
Woman who has not tried it need despair, for
a trial will convince her that it is the very
thing she needs to restore her to the health
she fears forever lost.

To cleanse the stomach, liver and system generally, use Dr. Pierce's Pellets. 25 cents.

GAMBLING at Seattle, Washington, is fast and furious. Fifty-two games are running openly.

If you have ever used Dobbins' Electric during the 24 years it has been sold, you know that it is the best and purest family remedy made. If you haven't tried it, ask your grocer for it now. Don't take imitation. There are lots of them.

MANY Chinamen are being smuggled into the Northwest by way of British Columbia.

A Weekly Magazine.

Is really what THE YOUTH'S COMPANION is. It publishes each year as much matter as the four-dollar monthlies, and is illustrated by the same artists. It is an educator in every home, and always an entertaining and wholesome companion. It has a unique place in American family life. If you do not know it, you will be surprised to see how much can be given for the small sum of \$1.75 a year. The price sent now will entitle you to the paper to January, 1891. Address,
THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

\$5000 for a Wife.

One of the greatest stories (founded on fact) ever published, commences in the December (X-mas) number of GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, published at Philadelphia. Every woman should read it. Ready Nov. 15. All Newsdealers

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.
Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Address Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Ore.

Catarrh in the Head

Originates in scrofulous taint in the blood. Hence the proper method by which to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. Its many disagreeable symptoms and the danger of developing into bronchitis or that terribly fatal disease, consumption, are entirely removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cures catarrh by purifying the blood; it also tones up the system and greatly improves the general health. Try the "peculiar medicine."

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh with very satisfactory results. I received more permanent benefit from it than from any other remedy I ever tried."—M. E. READ, of A. Read & Son, Waukegan, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Ely's Cream Balm
GIVES RELIEF AT ONCE FOR
COLD IN HEAD.

CURES CATARRH.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

JONES
HE PAYS THE FREIGHT.
5 Ten Wagon Seals,
Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass
Tare Bars Best for \$50.

Every size Scale. For free price list
send 10c. to
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

BASE BALL Chadwick's Manual.
7 in. x 5 in. 70 pages.
Illuminated Cover,
on application enclosing
25c. stamp, by addressing
THEODORE HOLLAND, P. O. Box 120, Phila., Pa.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT
DR. LOBB

324 North Fifteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa. For the treatment of Blood Poisons, Skin Eruptions, Nervous Complaints, Bright's Disease, Stricture, Impotency and kindred diseases, no matter of how long standing or from what cause originating. 25c. Ten days' medicine furnished by mail. Address for SPECIAL Diseases, FREE.

A prescriptive and fully illustrated Big Book, the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAM, M. D.,
120 N. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO.,
Chicago, Ill.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.
Safe and always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggists for Diamond Brand. In red,

THE NEXT CENSUS.

The Superintendent's Report of the Preliminary Operations.

Important New Features That Have Been Projected.

The report of Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the Eleventh Census, to the Secretary of the Interior, concerning the operations of the census office since June 1, 1889, which has just been made, explains in detail the vast amount of work that has already been done, preliminary to the active field work that will begin next year. For the purpose of the enumeration of population, a division of the country into supervisors' districts has been made, and the result published in Census Bulletin No. 1. The work preliminary to the enumeration is well in hand, and a considerable amount of it is already done. The population schedule has been prepared, and in addition to the information called for by the tenth census schedule, will ascertain what language is spoken by every person ten years of age and upward; how long adult males of foreign birth have been in the United States, and whether they are naturalized; how many children each married woman has had, and how many of such children are living, and the classification by race will include mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons. The classification of occupations will be more complete than ever before. Owing to improvements in the records of some of the States, and to the active co-operation of 80,000 physicians, to whom registers have been sent, the vital statistics will be more complete than it was possible to make them in the census of 1880.

Among the important new features of this work is a special study of the birth and death rates, and of the principal causes of death in twenty-four of the largest cities; a special study of the influences of race upon fecundity and mortality, and a special study of the relations of occupation to death rates, and to particular causes of death. The inquiry regarding the names, organizations and length of service of the surviving veterans of the Rebellion who served the United States will call for a report of eight quarto volumes, of 1000 pages each. The work in the division of Wealth, Debt and Taxation is now well advanced, and its results, embracing a large variety of information about public finance, will be published next summer. Among other things, it will exhibit the financial condition of every county, city, town and incorporated village in the country at the end of each fiscal year since 1880, with a full analysis of receipts, expenses and assets.

The clause in the law relating to recorded indebtedness has opened an entirely new field of inquiry and a problem as to methods without precedent in census work. The report goes on to say: "The manifest and manifold difficulties in arriving at the debt represented by the apparent debt, as it appears on the face of the public records of the country, are, at first thought, almost insurmountable. Further, the cost of such an investigation, if pursued by the direct method of searching all records and canvassing the parties to whom they relate, would doubtless be greatly in excess of any sum contemplated by Congress in making its appropriations. Under these circumstances, some preliminary and local inquiries have been instituted in the States of Illinois, Iowa, New York and Massachusetts, and within a short time the results of the investigation will be given to the public in a census bulletin."

The statistics of agriculture, it is expected, will be more complete than ever before, and may include some new features in relation to irrigation, dairy and poultry products, ranch cattle, and the number of animals other than those on farms. The preliminary work in the division of manufactures indicates that their statistics will be more complete and accurate than the country has ever had before. The field work methods of the tenth census will be improved upon, and all the schedules of that census, in this division, have been enlarged. The information to be obtained about the business of railroad, telegraph, telephone and express companies, and of water-ways, will be of the highest interest. The Superintendent suggests that it may be necessary to ask for additional legislation, in order that his office may be empowered to secure such information.

A REMARKABLE revival began in the penitentiary at Kingston, Ontario. Between eighty and 100 of the leading burglars, forgers, counterfeiters, pickpockets, etc., were converted. Hunter and Crossley, the Canadian evangelists, conducted the meetings.

MONACO, to which only consuls are accredited, has a big diplomatic corps in the rest of Europe, and its diplomats display a profusion of gold lace and titles purely for the honor of serving the principality gratis.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Bees.	3.00	@	4 75
Milk Cows, com. to good.	.35	@	50 00
Calves, common to prime.	2.75	@	8 00
Sheep.	3.50	@	4 75
Lambs.	5.50	@	6 50
Hogs—Live.	4.00	@	4 40
Dressed.	4.40	@	7
Flour—City Mill Extra.	4.25	@	4 40
Patents.	4.75	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red.	83 1/2	@	85 1/2
Rye—State.	56 1/2	@	57
Barley—Two-rowed State.	55	@	57
Corn—Ungraded Mixed.	40 1/2	@	42 1/2
Oats—No. 1 White.	—	@	34
Mixed Western.	25	@	29
Hay—No. 1.	80	@	85
Straw—Long Rye.	65	@	75
Lard—City Steam.	—	@	6 35
Butter—State Creamery.	18	@	25
Dairy, fair to good.	15	@	23
West. Im. Creamery.	10	@	20
Factory.	7 1/2	@	12 1/2
Cheese—State Factory.	8	@	10 1/2
Skims—Light.	5	@	7 1/2
Western.	7	@	10
Eggs—State and Penn.	23 1/2	@	24

BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western.	2.25	@	2 75
Sheep—Medium to Good.	4.50	@	4 65
Lambs—Fair to Good.	5.50	@	6 25
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks.	4.25	@	4 70
Flour—Family.	5.00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern.	81 1/2	@	85
Corn—No. 3, Yellow.	—	@	36 1/2
Oats—No. 2, White.	—	@	25 1/2
Barley—No. 1 Canada.	65	@	66

BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's.	5.25	@	5 80
Corn—Steamer Yellow.	—	@	47 1/2
Oats—No. 2 White.	31 1/2	@	32 1/2
Rye—State.	60	@	65

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight.	5	@	7
Sheep—Live weight.	3 1/2	@	4 1/2
Lambs.	4 1/2	@	5
Hogs—Northern.	—	@	5 1/2

PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family.	4.00	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Nov.	80	@	80 1/2
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Nov.	40 1/2	@	41
Oats—Ungraded White.	—	@	28
Potatoes—Rose.	35	@	53
Butter—Creamery Extra.	—	@	25
Cheese—Part skims.	6	@	7

TALMAGE'S NEW CHURCH.

Plans Approved for an Edifice to Seat 5000 People.

The Board of Trustees of Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage's Tabernacle, in Brooklyn, has approved plans for the new edifice to replace that in Schermerhorn street recently burned. Work has been commenced, and it will be finished by September 1 next. It will cost \$150,000.

The plans provide for a building that will seat 5000 persons. It will cover the entire



THE NEW TABERNACLE.

plot of ground at the northeast corner of Clinton and Greene avenues, extending back to Waverley avenue, 118 feet by 200.

The church will be built of Connecticut granite with trimmings of Lake Superior brown stone. The corner tower will be 160 feet high.

The interior will be in the shape of a large amphitheatre, semi-circular, with two galleries. There will be no steps except those leading to the galleries. All the floors will slope toward the rostrum. There will be a lecture-room on the Waverley avenue side, with class-rooms on each side of the main auditorium. There will be two large reception-rooms for the special benefit of strangers.

The roof will be "open-timbered," with the beams in plain sight.

LATER NEWS.

WILLIAM L. SMYTH was arrested on a charge of perjury in the New York city Dock Department investigation; the Secretary of the Board was discharged, the resignations of three dockmasters were accepted, and one dockmaster was suspended.

A COLORED desperado at Schraalenburg, N. J., shot and wounded an entire family and was himself fatally wounded.

MRS. DELIA T. S. PARNELL, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, has been in a state of destitution at her home in Bordentown, N. J., and her friends were appealed to for assistance.

THE Farmers' Congress at Montgomery, Ala., adjourned, after electing officers and passing many resolutions.

CAPTAIN BASSETT, the custodian of the United States Senate Chamber, has had eight new desks put in place to accommodate the Senators from the new States.

THE International Maritime Conference at Washington passed additional amendments to the Rules of the Road at Sea.

EIGHT students have been arrested at Odessa, Russia, for rioting at a funeral service. They had just returned from exile. Riots of students are frequent in Odessa, but the particulars are suppressed.

The plaster and cordage firm of A. W. Morris & Brother, of Montreal, suspended with liabilities of \$1,100,000.

ONE THOUSAND mother-of-pearl button-makers in Vienna, Austria, went on strike for shorter hours and higher wages.

A REVOLT against General Guzman, late Dictator of Venezuela, has resulted in an overthrow of his partisans and his recall as Ambassador to European Powers.

As a result of the visit of Emperor William the Sultan of Turkey has issued a proclamation granting amnesty to Cretan insurgents.

By the fall of a belfry at Olahujfalu, Hungary, six persons were killed and many injured.

JUDGE PIERCE, of Leavenworth, Kan., has decided that the city ordinance that all fresh meat sold must be inspected on the hoof is unconstitutional.

Two freight trains collided at Manassas Junction, Ohio, wrecking both trains and killing Fireman James Murphy and Brake-man William Betts.

AN immense mass-meeting of Catholics, led by Cardinal Gibbons, in Baltimore, declared for a license so high as to be prohibitory in the case of low saloons.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has returned to Washington from his duck shooting excursion.

THE delegates to the Maritime and Pan-American Conferences visited Annapolis, Md. SECRETARY TRACY and a number of other officials visited New York to see the Squadron of Evolution start.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the production of Verdi's first opera has been celebrated throughout Italy. King Humbert and Prime Minister Crispi sent congratulatory despatches to the famous composer.

M. FLOQUET has been elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

THOUSANDS DROWNED.

Over 10,000 Families Homeless in China Through Floods.

The steamship Oceania has arrived at San Francisco from Yokohama, and has brought accounts of terrible suffering in China. The River Yangtze has risen to an extraordinary height, and Hankow Bund is under water. Crops are ruined and there must have been enormous loss of life. Ten thousand families are homeless around Ningpo and five hundred families were drowned at Wenchow.

The province of Fuchien, adjoining the flooded district, is suffering from drought. There are many complaints of hard times and many failures.

S. JACOBS OIL For Sciatica.



AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.
N. Y. N. U.—46

TEAMSTERS.



You work in all weather. You want an "all-weather" coat. In fact, the best waterproof coat in the world. No frail rubber affair that will rip before the week is out. Rubber costs more, and lasts but a short time. Four teamsters out of five wear the "Fish Brand" waterproof clothing. They are the only teamsters' waterproof coats that are light, strong, durable, and cheap. They cost very little, and last a long time. They never get sticky or peel off. The buttons are wire-fastened, and never come off. They are absolutely waterproof and wind-proof. Until you own one you will never know the comfort of a rainy day. Beware of worthless imitations, every garment stamped with the "Fish Brand" Trade Mark. Don't accept any inferior coat when you can have the "Fish Brand Slicker" delivered without extra cost. Particulars and illustrated catalogue free.

A. J. TOWER, - Boston, Mass.

SEND

FOR A COPY OF

Peterson's Magazine

The Best and Cheapest of the Lady's-Books.

It is without a rival in the excellence of its stories and novelets, the beauty of its illustrations, the completeness of its fashion and work-table departments, and the helpfulness of its many miscellaneous articles! It numbers among its contributors some of our best-known authors.

Eight novelets, nearly one hundred short stories, sketches of travel, history, biography, etc., articles on home dressmaking, the care of the sick, and household management, numerous designs for needlework, embroidery, knitting, painting, etc., will be given during 1890, making a volume of nearly 1200 pages.

TERMS: Two Dollars per year, with great reductions to clubs and fine premiums for getting up clubs. Sample copy free, to get up a club with.

Address

Peterson's Magazine,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JOHN F. STRATTON & SON,
43 and 45 Walker St., NEW YORK.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,
Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Accordions, Harmonicas, &c., All kinds of Strings, etc., etc.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

AGENTS: E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

Send for E. B. TREKAT'S Catalogue of new books, Shots at Sunday Targets, by Talmage

OPIUM HABIT.

A Valuable Treatise Giving full information of an Easy and Speedy cure free to the afflicted. DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, Jefferson, Wisconsin.
HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc. thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.



Directoire Basque.

of the Magazine, and IN ANY OF THE SIZES manufactured, making during the year Twelve Patterns, valued at from 20 cents to 30 cents each.

This is a most liberal offer; and ladies are learning that, besides having the best Literary and Household Magazine that is published, they can save between \$3.00 and \$4.00 per year by subscribing for Demorest's Family Magazine, which is acknowledged to be the best Family Magazine in the world. Many suppose Demorest's to be a fashion magazine. This is a great mistake. It undoubtedly contains the finest FASHION DEPARTMENT of any magazine published, but this is the case from the fact that great enterprise and experience are shown, so that each department is equal to a magazine in itself. By subscribing for Demorest's Family Magazine you really get a dozen magazines in one, and secure amusement and instruction for the whole family. It contains Stories, Poems, and other Literary attractions, including Artistic, Scientific and Household matters, and is illustrated with original Steel Engravings, Photogravures, Oil Pictures and fine Woodcuts, making it the Model Magazine of America.

Yearly subscriptions \$2.00; or if you prefer, you can send 50 cents for a three months' trial; for a trial is only needed to convince you that you can get ten times the value of the money paid. Single copies (containing Pattern Coupon) 20 cents.

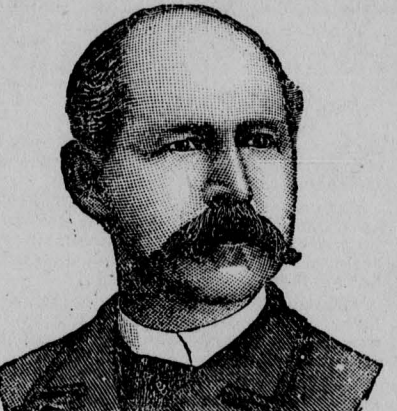
W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, Publisher, 15 East 14th Street, N. Y.

JOSEPH H. HUNTER, ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. WILL GET YOUR PATENT WITHOUT DELAY.

CAUTION

W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all shoes advertised by him before leaving his factory; this protects the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. Take none unless so stamped, nor be deceived by others claimed to be as good, on which dealers make more profit—but send direct to factory, and receive by return mail what you want. State kind, button, color, or lace, wide or narrow toe, size and width, and enclose price with order. Prompt delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Address

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 AND \$2 SHOES FOR LADIES.

Both Ladies' Shoes are made in sizes from 1 to 7, including half sizes, and B, C, D, E and EE widths.

STYLES OF LADIES' SHOES.

"The French Opera," "The Spanish Arch Opera," "The American Common Sense," "The Medium Common Sense." All made in Button in the Latest Styles. Also French Opera in Front Lace, on \$3 Shoe only.

W. L. DOUGLAS' \$3 GRAIN SHOE (laced) for Gentlemen, with heavy tap sole and strictly waterproof, is just out.

SPECIAL.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

RELIABLE GOODS - LOW PRICES
Watches
JEWELRY
CLOCKS
DIAMONDS
SILVERWARE
SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF 5000 ILLUSTRATIONS
CLAPP & CO. 18 & 20 LIBERTY ST. NEW YORK

PATTERN FREE

By Special Arrangement with Demorest's Family Magazine, the Greatest of all Family Magazines, we are enabled to make every one of our lady readers a handsome present.

Cut out this slip and enclose it (with a two-cent stamp for return postage and your name and address) to W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York, and you will receive by return mail a full-size pattern, illustrated and fully described, of this BASQUE (worth 25 cents).

Cross out with pencil the size desired. Bust 34, 36, 38, 40.

Each copy of "Demorest's Family Magazine" contains a COUPON ORDER entitling the holder to the selection of ANY PATTERN illustrated in any number of the Magazine, and IN ANY OF THE SIZES manufactured, making during the year Twelve Patterns, valued at from 20 cents to 30 cents each.

This is a most liberal offer; and ladies are learning that, besides having the best Literary and Household Magazine that is published, they can save between \$3.00 and \$4.00 per year by subscribing for Demorest's Family Magazine, which is acknowledged to be the best Family Magazine in the world. Many suppose Demorest's to be a fashion magazine. This is a great mistake. It undoubtedly contains the finest FASHION DEPARTMENT of any magazine published, but this is the case from the fact that great enterprise and experience are shown, so that each department is equal to a magazine in itself. By subscribing for Demorest's Family Magazine you really get a dozen magazines in one, and secure amusement and instruction for the whole family. It contains Stories, Poems, and other Literary attractions, including Artistic, Scientific and Household matters, and is illustrated with original Steel Engravings, Photogravures, Oil Pictures and fine Woodcuts, making it the Model Magazine of America.

Yearly subscriptions \$2.00; or if you prefer, you can send 50 cents for a three months' trial; for a trial is only needed to convince you that you can get ten times the value of the money paid

HIMES BROS.

THE MAPLETON ITEM. Supplement.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Wednesday, November 20, 1889.

The Frankness of the Bible.

We say amen to the following timely words of the *Religious Herald*:

The Bible states things exactly as they are, and does not seek to hide the truth. And it is best that we should know the exact truth on these matters that concern our immortal interests. This attempt on the part of either ministers or denominations to smooth over the truth finds no warrant in God's Word. A great need of the pulpit today is frankness. The people are ready to listen if the truth is spoken in love, but if they are not ready it does not take away the responsibility of the minister of Christ. He is responsible to God for a faithful presentation of his message. Let us have more frankness in the pulpit.

More Serious Than He Thought.

An old man was arrested on Champlain street the other day for kicking up a disturbance, and on the way to the station he said to the officer:

"I don't want to be locked up, and I'll give you ten cents to let me go."

"No, sir—no, sir!"

"I'll make it twenty."

"No, sir!"

"Say twenty-five."

"No, sir—not for fifty."

"What, fifty cents! Say this must be a mighty serious matter, old fellow. Bet you three to one you think you have got the fellow who stole Charlie Ross!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Cheap Stamps.

"They're selling things cheap at the corner store."

"Are, eh?"

"Yes, thirteen postage stamps for a cent and a quarter."

"What! Thirteen stamps for a cent and a quarter?"

"Exactly."

"Why—"

"Same as at the post office—twenty-six cents. Ain't that a cent and a quarter—of a dollar."

He who can plant true courage in the human soul is the best physician.

Esteem is the mother of love; but the daughter is often older than the mother.

While learning adorns a man, let us remember that truth ennobles him.

In cricket, as in other pursuits a big inning often makes a bad ending.

AUCTION!

It makes us smile to hear our competitors say they do not handle Auction Goods and then they say that they can save you more money than one who does.

We buy all goods at lowest possible prices and for

NET, SPOT CASH.

When we find goods at auction which we can buy and sell for what our competitors ask, then we do so. That accounts for a large part of our success. As many, who were here when we started, know, our competitors gave us only four months to run—afterwards extended to one year. But here we are at the old stand and our sales are increasing every year.

Some say, save that

DIME.

DIME.

DIME.

We say, save that

QUARTER.

QUARTER.

Since our last we have made the following reductions:

Best Flour, \$1.25.

Chop, per hundred, \$1.25.

A Sugar, 9 c.

C Sugar, 7 and 8 c.

Fine Roasted Coffee, 25 c.

Side Meat, 9 c.

Shoulders, 8 c.

Hams, 12 c.

BOOTS

AND

SHOES.

We do not carry the largest stock of Boots and shoes in town, but we have a large and well selected stock, bought for spot cash and we know we are selling at the lowest prices.

Women's Shoes not \$1, but 75 c.

" " better goods, 95 c.

" Milwaukee Button Shoes, Waterproof, \$1.75.

Youth's Boots \$1.

Boy's Boots, 3 to 5, \$1.40.

Men's Double Sole and Tap Boots, \$1.70 up.

We are often asked if we will give a discount of 5 per cent. for cash. We do not. Our goods are all marked at lowest cash prices. We do not believe it just to give the one who is fortunate enough to have the dollar in his pocket lower prices than the one who has to wait until pay day. All we ask is for our customers to pay us in full on pay day, not longer than 30 days. That gives us the money to use and we can buy better and sell lower.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING.

We have just received a new stock of Clothing. If there is anything you want call and learn our prices.

Bargains in Gloves, Mittens, and Ladies' and Gents' Underwear. Prints, 5 cts., Gingham, 6 cts., Ticking, 12 cts., and Denims, 12 cts. per yard up. Metal Buttons others are asking 20 to 25 c. for at 8 c. per dozen, 15 c. per card. In fact we will give you bargains in all lines. We expect your trade by giving you lowest prices.

A new line of Dress Trimmings and Chinese Draperies, for Curtains, just received.

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
DRUGS,
PAINTS, OIL, PUTTY,

BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
CLOTHING,
JEWELRY,
HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
WALL PAPER & BORDER,
FRESH & CURED MEATS,

SALT, ETC.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

We wish to call your attention to our line of Carpets and Floor Oil Cloth. Carpets, 35, 45, and 60 c. Floor Oil Cloth, best quality in town, 37½ c., another grade at 30 c. Floor Oil Cloth Rugs, 40 c. square yard.

HAPS AND BLANKETS, \$1.00 UP.

Remember our terms: Cash in full on pay day, never longer than 30 days.

Yours Respectfully,

B. O'Connor & Sons,

Mapleton Depot,

Penn'a.

Stepping Stones to Success.

Learn your business thoroughly. Keep at one thing; in nowise change.

Always be in haste, but never in a hurry.

Observe system in all you do and undertake.

Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

One to-day is worth two to-morrows.

Be self-reliant; do not take too much advice, but rather depend on yourself.

Never fail to keep your appointments, nor to be punctual to the minute.

Never be idle, but keep your hands or mind usefully employed, except when sleeping.

Use charity with all; be ever generous in thought or deed; help others along life's thorny path.

He that ascends the ladder must take the lowest round. All who are above were once below.

Old and Young Sleeping Together.

A common and most grievous mistake is to have children sleep with aged persons. A straw pallet on the floor would be far better. During the nutritive regeneration of the tissues, which takes place during sleep in all persons, the child would be the heavy loser, if lying in sleep close to a person of declining years. Instances are not lacking to prove the truth of this statement. No one has a right to rob a child of the birthright of sound health to gratify the selfish whims of aged persons, who are often to blame for urging children to this course.

As far as can be done, children should have separate beds, even if two are in the same room. It is both better for health and more conducive to sound, refreshing sleep, which is much the same thing. Parents, as they regard the lives of the young under their care, should see to it that they do not suffer during the important period of early life that is given to sleep.

The story of the meanest man in the world comes from the West. It seems a manufacturer of iron hung himself one day in the work-room. Several of the hands left their work and spent several hours in resuscitating him. What was their surprise next day to find that their miserly employer had docked them for the time used in saving his life.—*Rambler.*

Character is the diamond that scratches every other stone.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Nov. 20, 1889.

BOROUGH DIRECTORY.

Burgess—Dr. J. G. Spangler.
Assistant Burgess—W. B. Stone.
Councilmen—H. R. Gurd, J. B. Ewing, J. G. Gillam, W. H. Dunn, Marshall Yocum, A. Heeter.
Constable—James Montgomery.
High Constable—S. P. Stubbs.
Tax-Collector & Treasurer—
School Directors—A. M. Parker, Sec'y., A. Heeter, W. B. Stone, J. K. Robley, J. P. Wilson, Pres., B. F. Godard.
Judge-of-Election—A. Lamberson.
Inspectors—P. D. Heeter, B. F. Baker.
Assessor—A. M. Parker.
Auditors—G. W. Wright, I. N. Swope, V. B. McCarthy.
Borough-Clerk—I. N. Swope.
Justices-of-the-Peace—A. W. Swope, —
Police-Officers—James Montgomery, R. N. McCarl.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening, at 7:00 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. David Shore, N. G.; J. K. Gillam, Secretary.

Aldema Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, No. 189, meets first and third Monday evenings of each month. H. H. Swope, N. G.; Miss Laura Gillam, Secretary.

Washington Camp, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America meets every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. Juniata Council (White Degree) meets first Tuesday evening of each month, immediately after adjournment of Camp. John M. Miller, President; George W. Wright, Secretary.

Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R. meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, in Rex's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. C. L. Benscoter, pastor. Preaching every Sunday, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9 o'clock, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening. Young Men's prayer-meeting every Friday evening.

Church officials—Stewards, A. Heeter, T. M. Logan, I. H. Swope, I. N. Swope, J. P. Wilson, H. R. Gurd. Trustees, A. Heeter, D. H. Foster, R. S. Henderson, J. P. Wilson, Martin Wilson, A. Broombaugh, H. R. Gurd, Benj. O'Connor, John S. Henderson. Superintendent Sunday-school, D. H. Foster; Secretary, J. A. Brumbaugh.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor. Preaching every other Sabbath, alternating morning and afternoon (3 o'clock). Sunday-school, 9 a. m. Prayer-meeting every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Church officials—Elders, W. H. Rex, A. W. Swope, Samuel Hatfield, B. F. Baker. Deacons, W. W. Wright. Trustees, V. B. McCarthy, Samuel Hatfield, W. W. Wright. Superintendent Sunday-school, B. F. Baker; Secretary, W. E. Bitner.

U. B. Church—Rev. W. Cramer, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9 a. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening.

Church officials—Trustees, E. Robley, A. M. Parker, Philip Hooper, J. K. Robley, B. F. Godard. Leader, E. Robley; Assistant Leader, B. F. Slates. Steward, J. K. Robley. Superintendent Sunday-school, B. F. Godard; Secretary, A. M. Parker.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Why dont it rain?
—Read all the advertisements.

—Tyrone is to have a lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah.

—Mrs. John Clemens and children spent Sunday with friends in Shirley township.

—For Choice Irish Potatoes at 65 cents per bushel, send to Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Rev. W. Cramer will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning at 10.15 o'clock.

—50 cents will buy a shirt and a pair of drawers at A. G. Ewing & Son's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Downs' Elixir will cure any cough or cold, no matter of how long standing. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—Men's Handsome Dress Overcoats for \$8, \$10, and \$12.50 at A. G. Ewing & Son's, Mount Union, Pa.

—There was a heavy fall at the Glendower sand quarry yesterday, caused by the heavy rains of the past few days.

—Ladies' Dress Flannels, in Plaid, Stripe, or Plain Colors, and at prices from 25 to 50 cents per yard at Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—The running away of a car at the stone quarry below town last Friday caused two cars to be derailed, but did no further damage.

—Ladies', Misses', and Children's Coats and Jackets in big assortment and right prices at A. G. Ewing & Son's, Mount Union, Pa.

—For Silks, Plushes, Saxony and Germantown Yarns, Handsome Ribbons, and Velveteens go to A. G. Ewing & Son's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Rev. Alem Brittain, a well-known preacher of the Methodist denomination, died at his home in Bloomsburg, Saturday, Nov. 9th, in the 81st year of his age.

—Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear in all wool red, in white and gray merino and in camel's hair. All sizes from infant's sizes to the largest men's and women's sizes and at right prices at A. G. Ewing & Son's,

—Miss Alice Hyssong, of Cassville, accompanied by her sister Mrs. W. Scott Dunbar, of Huntingdon, is on a pleasure visit to friends in Harrisburg and Newport.

—Miss Emma R. Smith, who is teaching in Hill Valley was the guest of her sister Mrs. S. M. Long over Sunday. Miss Smith is one of Huntingdon county's good teachers.

—Do not suppose that because it is recommended for animals that Arnica & Oil Liniment is an offensive preparation. It will not stain clothing or the fairest skin. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—A little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Wirtz, of Mill Creek, aged 6 years, 9 months and 3 days, died of membranous croup last Sunday. The remains were interred at Mill Creek yesterday.

—If you are annoyed by the appearance of warts on the turkeys and chickens, you will find a sure remedy in the common molasses. One application will often remove them. If they do not disappear in a week, try again.

—J. L. Numer and wife, who have been spending the summer sight-seeing through the west have returned. They visited among their many friends in and about Mapleton last week. They will make their residence at Huntingdon.

—The protracted meeting in the M. E. church continues. Two seekers were at the altar last night, one of whom was converted. The prospects for a rich harvest of precious souls are good. So may it be.

—A single trial of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will convince any one troubled with costiveness, torpid liver or any kindred diseases, of their curative properties. They only cost 25 cents per bottle. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—W. Miles Montgomery and two daughters, of Altoona, spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Mapleton. Miles does not carry as much superfluous adipose matter as he did in days of yore but he assures us he is enjoying good health.

—We are transferring all our accounts into a new ledger and desire to have a settlement with all our customers before making the transfer. Please call for settlement as soon as you can and oblige,
Yours Truly,
PHILLIPS & SON.

—In the next issue of the ITEM will begin a series of articles on Eastern Russia and Russian habits prepared especially for this paper by Philip Aaron. He is a native of Russia and is well posted in the manners and customs of that interesting people, and his articles will no doubt be widely read.

—Dr. B. F. Chilcott, a native of Trough Creek Valley, who is practicing medicine at Osborne, Kansas, was married October 23d to Miss Lizzie Bruner, of Osborne. The doctor is a model young man and the ITEM extends congratulations and wishes him and his wife a very happy journey through life.

—The pressure on our advertising columns is great but the ITEM will not deprive its patrons of the usual amount of reading matter and accordingly we issue a supplement with this edition. Send along your advertisements, friends. The business of the ITEM is to accommodate, and paper and ink are plenty. The circulation continues to increase.

—James McGinnis, aged 20 years, entered upon the books of the Huntingdon Reformatory as prisoner No. 32, from Delaware county, escaped from that institution last Saturday. He was driving a team, hauling dirt outside the walls when he escaped. He was recaptured near Entriken, on Sunday and returned to the reformatory.

—Mr. Charles Phillips, one of Alexandria's enterprising merchants, and a brother of Mr. George Phillips and Mrs. Samuel Hatfield, of this place, was married yesterday to Miss Nora DeLong, of Beech Creek, Pa. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hatfield, of Mapleton, were among the guests.

—The Ladies Aid Society, of the U. B. Church, will hold a Thanksgiving Social, at the residence of Mr. John Cree, on Saturday evening, Nov. 30th. Supper will be served at 5 o'clock. A new feature will be a bazaar of fancy work. Contributions are expected from nearly all the ladies in town, a test of deftness, and their generosity. Please come every body, and buy something good to eat or something pretty to look at, and thus help along a good cause.

—T. Speer Dickson, Esq., of McVeytown, principal of the schools in that place, was in town last Saturday on legal business connected with the leasing of Andrew Wise's sand quarry by George Couch, of McVeytown. Mr. Couch was also in town. He informed us he had no partner, that he would not be ready for operations until spring, but would at once commence the erection of a building 25x40, and was negotiating for machinery which would be put up as soon as the building is ready.

—Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh visited the borough schools last Wednesday and seemed well pleased with the condition in which he found them. He returned but a few days before from a visit to Boston and speaks enthusiastically of the educational methods of Massachusetts and promises the teachers that they shall hear much of them at the coming institute. Prof. Brumbaugh has favored us with a chip from the elm tree under which George Washington assumed command of the American armies at Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 3, 1775.

—Friday, November 29, 1889, Miss Leah Fields will sell at the homestead farm near town, 3 cows, 3 head young cattle, 1 beef, 2 fat hogs, 1 shoat, several skeps bees, apples, fodder, hay, cider and barrels, beds and bedding and a great variety of other articles. At the same time and place, the farm, containing 241 acres, having thereon erected a comfortable log-frame house, good bank barn, tenant house and out-buildings will be offered for sale. There are two orchards and an abundance of water on the place. 80 acres are cleared, 30 of which are bottom land. See bills for further description.

—J. W. Hoop, of Licking Creek township, Fulton county, has recently had a remarkable streak of bad luck. He visited McConnellsburg and while there was offered a good trade for a horse he was driving. The horse being a good one, Mr. Hoop concluded that he might not suit himself better, and so refused. That night the horse got sick and by the next morning was dead. Mr. Hoop now decided to arrange for a team of oxen. Having a nice one he purchased a mate for it and at the end of two days both were dead. Then, as if to help matters along, a cow that he was fattening for beef hurt herself in such a way as to give a good deal of trouble.

—To keep the stove bright a cloth should be kept on purpose for rubbing it off. When used first on a newly-blackened stove the cloth becomes filled with the surplus polish, which rubs off so easily, and is then ready to impart a gloss whenever it is needed. Another plan is to use old newspapers to rub off the stove instead of a brush. In mixing stove polish use vinegar and a teaspoonful of sugar. To brighten the nickel plating rub it with whiting and kerosene, using a woolen cloth or flour. If the mica in the stove door has become discolored by smoke, it can be easily cleaned by washing it with vinegar.

—The appearance of things about Jacktown has changed wonderfully during the past week. The steam shovel of which the ITEM made mention two weeks ago has been put in operation and the work of grading is being pushed rapidly forward. The old house, the mansion of Gen. John McComb, which has been the scene of many important events, where eminent men, in days of yore, resorted to lay plans for future political movements, where often mirth and jollity reigned supreme, was last week razed to the ground. The overhead bridge crossing the railroad has also been taken away. Hundreds of spectators have viewed the work being done during the past week.

—Parents often wonder what has ruined their boys. They have been in school every day, but the lessons of deportment and morality inculcated there seem to have been wasted on barren ground. The truth is, the boys are allowed to be on the streets from the time school closes until late at night. The street corner is the best place in the world for teaching vice, profligacy and crime. Nearly all the bad language and idle vicious habits which boys acquire, are learned on the streets late at night. Teachers may be able to accomplish a little in counteracting these evil influences, but much of their labor is in vain until parents co-operate with them by keeping their boys off the streets at night.

The Pan-American Train.

A dispatch from Washington, D. C. of Wednesday, says: Just forty-two days after the morning of October 3, when the special train bearing the international American excursion party pulled out of the Pennsylvania railroad station in Washington the same train, headed by the locomotive which had drawn it nearly 6,000 miles, rolled triumphantly into the Capital city and drew up at the station, having successfully completed the most interesting and, from a railroad standpoint, the most extensive trip ever undertaken by one train. The locomotive and the entire train have traversed every foot of the 5,825 miles and came to a full stop in the station this evening as fresh and as powerful as when it steamed out on the morning of October 3. The work accomplished by the locomotive was thorough and satisfactory. No record for speed was made or broken, nor was any anticipated, but a grand record for continuous progress and unfailing readiness has been established by the performance of No. 1053, which is unequalled in railroad history. It is a general rule in railroad management that no passenger locomotive, drawing first-class trains, shall run a greater distance than 100 or 150 miles without being changed, yet this locomotive has on several occasions covered 300 miles on good schedule time, and on the run from Omaha to St. Louis it performed the uncanceled feat of making 476 miles in eighteen hours. The delegates are unanimous in their praise of the Pennsylvania company, its management and the perfection of its equipment.

Teachers' Institute.

The 34th Annual County Institute will convene in the Opera House, Dec. 2, 1889. Supt. Brumbaugh has taken great care, and has gone to great expense to secure the finest talent in the country.

Dr. E. White, Dr. E. O. Lyte, Prof. J. W. Redway, Prof. Geo. E. Little, Supt. Coughlen, and Hon. E. E. Higbee will be among the instructors. Hon. R. G. Horr, John R. Clark, Dr. Robt. Nourse, and the far famed poet, Will Carleton, will constitute the strongest lecture course ever given in the county. It will be a grand institute.

—We had never fully comprehended what was meant by a "Family" magazine, until we had given the fine Christmas number of *Demorest's Family Magazine* a thorough examination. Of all others, this Magazine is certainly best entitled to use the word "Family," in its title,—for every member is considered in its make-up. Its beautifully illustrated articles are equal to any in the high-class literary magazines. Especially noticeable in the December number is about "Uncle Sam's Money," giving a description of how our coin is made, the illustrations starting with a view of the Mint, and going through every process until the coin is put into circulation. The "Day Nurseries" takes us amongst the worthy poor, and shows us what can be done for their little ones. Every father and mother will appreciate this comprehensively and finely illustrated article. The other illustrated articles and stories to numerous to mention, can be appreciated when we say that the December number contains over two hundred illustrations, and every member of the family is thought of. But our space is limited, we must mention the beautiful oil picture, "Christmas Morning," which is indeed worthy of a frame. We would advise everybody to at least see this *Family Magazine* before making their choice for next year. They claim a dozen magazines combined in one, for \$8. per year and certainly the claim is a just one. Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 15 East 14th St., New York.

—The *Local News* in speaking of the death of Adam Konigmacher, which occurred at Ephrata last Tuesday says he was at one time interested with a Mr. Bowman in the Mapleton tannery. The *News* is in error. Joseph Konigmacher, of Lancaster, was at one time interested in the lumber and mercantile business with Jeremiah Bauman at this place, but died before the Mapleton tannery was built. Adam Konigmacher was a brother-in-law of Mr. Bauman but not a partner.

New Stage Route

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 7.30 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT, Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

J. G. GILLAM.

AUTUMN 1889.

We have prepared for a vigorous fall and winter trade and have stocked our store with seasonable goods.

We had intended to quit keeping clothing, but the excellent satisfaction rendered to customers in the past has made it necessary to replenish our stock. We have bought at cash prices and can sell the best goods at very low prices. Call and see the goods.

We have just received another stock of boots and shoes. Our reputation in this line is worth considerable and we shall maintain it if good goods and low prices will do it and we think they will.

Look out for the new stock of latest styles of hats. Also for the big assortment of gloves. These goods will be in in a few days.

We have an excellent assortment of underwear which is open for inspection. Come and see our goods and learn the advantages of buying them.

Respectfully,

J. G. GILLAM.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "A Mediterranean Voyage."
(Preached at Brindisi, Italy.)

TEXT: "And so it came to pass that they escaped all safe to land." Acts xxvii, 44.

Having visited your historical city, which we desired to see because it was the terminus of the most famous road of the ages, the Roman Appian Way, and for its mighty fortress overshadowing a city which even Hannibal's hosts could not thunder down, we must to-morrow morning leave your harbor, and after touching at Athens and Corinth, voyage about the Mediterranean to Alexandria, Egypt. I have been reading this morning in my New Testament of a Mediterranean voyage in an Alexandrian ship. It was this very month of November. The vessel was lying in a port not very far from here. On board that vessel were two distinguished passengers: one, Josephus, the historian, as we have strong reasons to believe; the other, a convict, one Paul by name, who was going to prison for upsetting things, or, as they termed it, "turning the world upside down." This convict had gained the confidence of the Captain. Indeed, I think that Paul knew almost as much about the sea as did the Captain. He had been shipwrecked three times, already; he had dwelt much of his life amidst capstans, and yardarms, and cables, and storms; and he knew what he was talking about. Seeing the equinoctial storm was coming, and perhaps noticing something unseaworthy in the vessel, he advised the Captain to stay in the harbor. But I hear the Captain and the first mate talking together. They say: "We cannot afford to take the advice of this landsman, and he a minister. He may be able to preach very well, but I don't believe he knows a marlin spike from a luff tackle. All aboard! Cast off! Shift the helm for headway! Who fears the Mediterranean?" They had gone only a little way out when a whirlwind, called Euroclydon, made the torn sail its turban, shook the mast as you would brandish a spear, and tossed the hulk into the heavens. Overboard with the cargo! It is all washed with salt water, and worthless now; and there are no marine insurance companies. All hands ahoy, and out with the anchors!

Great consternation comes on crew and passengers. The sea monsters snort in the foam, and the billows clap their hands in glee of destruction. In the full of the storm I hear a chain clank. It is the chain of the great apostle as he walks the deck, or holds fast to the rigging amidst the lurching of the ship—the spray dripping from his long beard as he cries out to the crew: "Now I exhort you to be of good cheer; for there shall be no loss of any man's life among you, but of the ship. For there stood by me this night the angel of God, whose I am, and whom I serve, saying, Fear not, Paul; thou must be brought before Caesar; and, lo, God hath given thee all them that sail with thee."

Fourteen days have passed, and there is no abatement of the storm. It is midnight. Standing on the lookout, the man peers into the darkness and, by a flash of lightning, sees the long white line of the breakers, and knows they must be coming near to some country, and fears that in a few moments the vessel will be shattered on the rocks. The ship flies like chaff in a tornado. They drop the sounding line, and by the light of the lantern they see it is twenty fathoms. Speeding along a little farther they drop the line again, and by the light of the lantern they see it is fifteen fathoms. Two hundred and seventy-six souls within a few feet of awful shipwreck! The managers of the vessel, pretending they want to look over the side of the ship and undergird it, get into the small boat, expecting in it to escape; but Paul sees through the sham, and he tells them that if they go off in the boat it will be the death of them. The vessel strikes! The planks spring! The timbers crack! The vessel parts in the thundering surge! Oh, what wild struggling for life! Here they leap from plank to plank. Here they go under as if they would never rise, but, catching hold of a timber, come floating and panting on it to the beach. Here, strong swimmers spread their arms through the waves until their chins plop the sand, and they rise up and wring out their wet locks on the beach. When the roll of the ship is called, two hundred and seventy-six people answer to their names. "And so," says my text, "it came to pass that they escaped all safe to land."

I learn from this subject: First, that those who get us into trouble will not stay to help us out. These shipmen got Paul out of Fair Havens into the storm; but as soon as the tempest dropped upon them, they wanted to go off in the small boat, caring nothing for what became of Paul and the passengers. Ah me! human nature is the same in all ages. They who get us into trouble never stop to help us out. They who tempt that young man into a life of dissipation will be the first to laugh at his imbecility, and to drop him out of decent society. Gamblers always make fun of the losses of gamblers. They who tempt you into the contest with fists, saying, "I will back you," will be the first to run. Look over all the predicaments of your life, and count the names of those who have got you into those predicaments, and tell me the name of one who ever helped you out. They were glad enough to get you out from Fair Havens, but when, with damaged rigging, you tried to get into harbor, did they hold for you a plank or throw you a rope? Not one. Satan has got thousands of men into trouble, but he never got one out. He led them into theft, but he would not hide the goods or bail out the defendant. The spider shows the fly the way over the gossamer bridge into the cobweb, but it never shows the fly the way out of the cobweb over the gossamer bridge. I think that there were plenty of fast young men to help the prodigal spend his money; but when he had wasted his substance in riotous living, they let him go to the swine pastures, while they betook themselves to some other new comer. They who take Paul out of Fair Havens will be of no help to him when he gets into the breakers of Melita.

I remark again, as a lesson learned from the text, that it is dangerous to refuse the counsel of competent advisers. Paul told them not to go out with that ship. They thought he knew nothing about it. They said: "He is only a minister!" They went, and the ship was destroyed. There are a great many people who now say of ministers: "They know nothing about the world. They cannot talk to us!" Ah, my friends, it is not necessary to have the Asiatic cholera before you can give it medical treatment in others. It is not necessary to have your own arm broken before you can know how to splinter a fracture. And we who stand in the pulpit, and in the office of a Christian teacher, know that there are certain styles of belief and certain kinds of behavior that will lead to destruction as certainly as Paul knew that if that ship went out of Fair Havens it would go to destruction. Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in thy days of thy youth; but know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment. We may not know much, but we know that. Young people refuse the advice of parents,

They say: "Father is over-suspicious, and mother is getting old." But those parents have been on the sea of life. They know where the storms sleep, and during their voyage have seen a thousand battered hulks marking the place where beauty burned, and intellect foundered, and morality sank. They are old sailors, having answered many a signal of distress, and endured great stress of weather, and gone scudding under bare poles; and the old folks know what they are talking about. Look at that man—in his cheek the glow of infernal fires. His eye flashes not as once with thought, but with low passion. His brain is a sewer through which impurity floats, and his heart the trough in which lust wallows and drinks. Men shudder at the leper passes, and parents cry: "Wolf! wolf!" Yet he once said the Lord's Prayer at his mother's knee, and against that iniquitous brow once pressed a pure mother's lips. But he refused her counsel. He went where euroclydons have their lair. He foundered on the sea, while all hell echoed at the roar of the wreck: Lost Pacific! Lost Pacific!

Another lesson from the subject is that Christians are always safe.

There did not seem to be much chance for Paul getting out of that shipwreck, did there? They had not, in those days, rockets with which to throw ropes over foundering vessels. Their lifeboats were of but little worth. And yet, notwithstanding all the danger, my text says that Paul escaped safe to land. And so it will always be with God's children. They may be plunged into darkness and trouble, but by the throne of the eternal God, I assert it, "they shall all escape safe to land."

Sometimes there comes a storm of commercial disaster. The cables break. The masts fall. The cargoes are scattered over the sea. Oh! what struggling and leaping on kegs and hogsheds and cornbins and store shelves! And yet, though they may have it so very hard in commercial circles, the good, trusting in God, all come safe to land.

Wreckers go out on the ocean's beach and find the shattered hulks of vessels; and on the streets of our great cities there is many a wreck. Mainsail slit with banker's pen. Hulks abeam's end on insurance counters. Vast credits sinking, having suddenly sprung a leak. Yet all of them who are God's children shall at last, through His goodness and mercy, escape safe to land. The Scandinavian warriors used to drink wine out of the skulls of the enemies they had slain. Even so God will help us, out of the conquered ills and disasters of life, to drink sweetness and strength for our souls.

You have, my friends, had illustrations in your own life of how God delivers His people. I have had illustrations in my own life of the same truth. I was once in what on your Mediterranean you call a Euroclydon, but what on the Atlantic we call a cyclone, but the same storm. The steamer Greece, of the National line, swung out into the river Mersey at Liverpool, bound for New York. We had on board seven hundred, crew and passengers. We came together strangers—Italians, Irishmen, Englishmen, Swedes, Norwegians, Americans. Two flags floated from the masts—British and American ensigns. We had a new vessel, or one so thoroughly remodeled that the voyage had around it all the uncertainties of a trial trip. The great steamer felt its way cautiously out into the sea. The pilot was discharged, and committing ourselves to the care of Him who holdeth the winds in His fist, we were fairly started on our voyage of three thousand miles. It was rough nearly all the way—the sea with strong buffeting disputing our path. But one night, at 11 o'clock, after the lights had been put out, a cyclone—a wind just made to tear ships to pieces—caught us in its clutches. It came down so suddenly that we had not time to take in the sails or to fasten the hatches. You may know that the bottom of the Atlantic is strewn with the ghastly work of cyclones. Oh! they are cruel winds. They have hot breath, as though they came up from infernal furnaces. Their merriment is the cry of affrighted passengers. Their play is the foundering of steamers. And, when a ship goes down, they laugh until both continents hear them. They go in circles, or, as I describe them with my hand—rolling on! rolling on! with finger of terror writing on the white sheet of the wave this sentence of doom: "Let all that come within this circle perish! Brigantines, go down! Clippers, go down. Steamships, go down!" And the vessel, hearing the terrible voice, crouches in the surf, and as the waters gurgle through the hatches and port holes, it lowers away, thousands of feet down, farther and farther, until at last it strikes the bottom; and all is peace, for they have landed. Helmsman, dead at the wheel! Engineer, dead amidst the extinguished furnaces! Captain, dead in the gangway! Passengers, dead in the cabin! Buried in the great cemetery of dead steamers, beside the City of Boston, the Lexington, the President, the Cambria—waiting for the archangel's trumpet to split up the decks, and wrench open the cabin doors, and unfasten the hatches.

I thought that I had seen storms on the sea before, but all of them together might have come under one wing of that cyclone. We were only eight or nine hundred miles from home, and in high expectation of soon seeing our friends, for there was no one on board so poor as not to have a friend. But it seemed as if we were to be disappointed. The most of us expected then and there to die. There were none who made light of the peril, save two. One was an Englishman, and he was drunk, and the other was an American, and he was a fool! Oh! what a time it was! A night to make one's hair turn white. We came out of the berths, and stood in the gangway, and looked into the steerage, and sat in the cabin. While seated there, we heard overhead something like minute guns. It was the bursting of the sails. We held on with both hands to keep our places. Those who attempted to cross the floor came back bruised and gashed. Cups and glasses were dashed to fragments; pieces of the table getting loose, swung across the saloon. It seemed as if the hurricane took that great ship of thousands of tons and stood it on end, and said: "Shall I sink it, or let it go this once?" And then it came down with such force that the billows trampled over it, each mounted of a fury. We felt that everything depended on the propelling screw. If that stopped for an instant we knew the vessel would fall off into the trough of the sea and sink; and so we prayed that the screw, which three times since leaving Liverpool had already stopped, might not stop now. Oh! how anxiously we listened for the regular thump of the machinery, upon which our lives seemed to depend. After a while some one said: "The screw is stopped!" No; its sound had only been overpowered by the uproar of the tempest, and we breathed easier again when we heard the regular pulsations of the overtasked machinery going thump, thump, thump. At 3 o'clock in the morning the water covered the ship from prow to stern, and the skylights gave way! The deluge rushed in, and we felt that one or two more waves like that must swamp us forever. As the water rolled back and forward in the cabins, and dashed against the wall, it sprang half way up to the ceiling. Rushing through the skylights as it came in with such terrific roar, there went up from the cabin a shriek of horror which I pray God I may never hear again. I have dreamed the whole scene over again, but God has mercifully kept me from hearing that one cry. Into it seemed to be com-

pressed the agony of expected shipwreck. It seemed to say: "I shall never get home again! My children shall be orphaned, and my wife shall be widowed! I am launching now into eternity! In two minutes I shall meet my God!"

There were about five hundred and fifty passengers in the steerage, and as the water rushed in and touched the furnaces, and began violently to hiss, the poor creatures in the steerage imagined that the boilers were giving way. Those passengers writhed in the water and in the mud, some praying, some crying, all terrified. They made a rush for the deck. An officer stood on deck and beat them back with blow after blow. It was necessary. They could not have stood an instant on the deck. Oh! how they begged to get out of the hold of the ship! One woman, with a child in her arms, rushed up and caught hold of one of the officers and cried: "Do let me out! I will help you! Do let me out! I cannot die here!" Some got down and prayed to the Virgin Mary, saying: "O blessed mother! keep us! Have mercy on us!" Some stood with white lips and fixed gaze, silent in their terror. Some wrung their hands and cried out: "O God! what shall I do? What shall I do?" The time came when the crew could no longer stay on the deck, and the cry of the officers was: "Below! all hands below!" Our brave and sympathetic Captain Andrews—whose praise I shall not cease to speak while I live—had been swept by the hurricane from his bridge, and had escaped very narrowly with his life. The cyclone seemed to stand on the deck, waving its wing, crying: "This ship is mine! I have captured it! Ha! ha! I will command it! If God will permit, I will sink it here and now! By a thousand shipwrecks, I swear the doom of this vessel!" There was a lull in the storm; but only that it might gain additional fury. Crash! went the lifeboat on one side. Crash! went the lifeboat on the other side. The great booms got loose, and, as with the left of a thunderbolt, pounded the deck and beat the mast—the jib boom, studding sail boom, and square sail boom, with their strong arms, beating time to the awful march and music of the hurricane.

Meanwhile the ocean became phosphorescent. The whole scene looked like fire. The water dripping from the rigging, there were ropes of fire; and there were masts of fire; and there was a deck of fire. A ship of fire, sailing on a sea of fire, through a night of fire. May I never see anything like it again!

Everybody prayed. A lad of twelve years of age got down and prayed for his mother. "If I should give up," he said, "I do not know what would become of mother." There were men who, I think, had not prayed for thirty years, who then got down on their knees. When a man who has neglected God all his life feels that he has come to his last time, it makes a very busy night. All of our sins and shortcomings passed through our minds. My own life seemed utterly unsatisfactory. I could only say: "Here, Lord, take me as I am, I cannot mend matters now. Lord Jesus, Thou didst die for the chief of sinners. That's me! It seems, Lord, as if my work is done, and poorly done, and upon Thy infinite mercy I cast myself, and in this hour of shipwreck and darkness commit myself and her whom I hold by the hand to Thee, O Lord Jesus!" praying that it may be a short struggle in the water, and that at the same instant we may both arrive in glory! Oh! I tell you a man prays straight to the mark when he has a cyclone above him, an ocean beneath him, and eternity so close to him that he can feel its breath on his cheek.

The night was long. At last we saw the dawn looking through the port holes. As in the olden time, in the fourth watch of the night, Jesus came walking on the sea, from wave cleft to wave cleft; and when He puts His foot upon a billow, though it may be tossed up with might it goes down. He cried to the winds, Hush! They knew His voice. The waves knew His foot. They died away. And in the shining track of His feet I read these letters on scrolls of foam and fire: "The earth shall be filled with the knowledge of God as the waters cover the sea." The ocean calmed, the path of the steamer became more and more mild; until, on the last morning out, the sun threw round about us a glory such as I never witnessed before. God made a pavement of mosaic, reaching from horizon to horizon, for all the splendors of earth and heaven to walk upon—a pavement bright enough for the foot of a seraph—bright enough for the wheels of the archangel's chariot. As a parent embraces a child, and kisses away its grief, so over that sea, that had been writhing in agony in the tempest, the morning threw its arms of beauty and of benediction, and the lips of earth and heaven met.

As I came on deck—it was very early, and we were nearing the shore—I saw a few sails against the sky. They seemed like the spirits of the night walking the billows. I leaned over the taffrail of the vessel, and said: "Thy way, O God, is in the sea, and Thy path in the great waters."

It grew lighter. The clouds were hung in purple clusters along the sky; and, as if those purple clusters were pressed into red wine and poured out upon the sea, every wave turned into crimson. Yonder, fire cleft stood opposite to fire cleft; and here, a cloud, rent and tinged with light, seemed like a palace, with flames bursting from the windows. The whole scene lighted up until it seemed as if the angels of God were ascending and descending upon stairs of fire, and the wave-crests, changed into jasper, and crystal, and amethyst, as they were flung toward the beach, made me think of the crowns of heaven cast before the throne of the great Jehovah. I leaned over the taffrail again, and said, with more emotion than before: "Thy way, O God, is in the sea, and Thy path in the great waters."

So, I thought, will be the going off of the storm and night of the Christian's life. The darkness will fold its tents and away! The golden feet of the rising morn will come skipping upon the mountains, and all the wrathful billows of the world's woe break into the splendor of eternal joy. And so we come into the harbor. The cyclone behind us. Our friends before us. God, who is always good, all around us. And if the roll of the crew and the passengers had been called seven hundred souls would have answered to their names. "And so it came to pass that they escaped safe to land." And may God grant that, when all our Sabbaths on earth are ended, we may find that, through the rich mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ, we all have weathered the gale!

Into the harbor of heaven now we glide,
Home at last!
Softly we drift on the bright silver tide,
Home at last!
Glory to God! All our dangers are o'er;
We stand secure on the glorified shore.
Glory to God! We will shout evermore,
Home at last!
Home at last!

THE six-year-old child of Henry Blanks had a remarkable escape in the steamboat explosion which occurred near New Orleans on Oct. 3. He was blown high into the air by the explosion and landed in the water. It so happened that when he rose to the surface he caught hold of a piece of wood and held on until he was rescued. He was more frightened than hurt.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 24.

Lesson Text: "Solomon's Wise Choice,"
I Kings, iii, 5-15—Golden
Text: Prov., viii, 11—
Commentary.

The last days of David were devoted to gathering together materials for the Temple of the Lord, to be built by Solomon, his son, at Jerusalem. Because he had set his affection upon the house of his God he gave and gathered in great abundance wood, iron, brass, silver, gold and precious stones, and gave to Solomon a solemn charge concerning the house and kingdom. David also purchased a site for the house, the very place where Abraham had centuries before offered up Isaac (I Chron. iii, 1; Gen. xxii, 2, 14), and there he built an altar unto the Lord and offered sacrifice, the Lord answering him by fire from Heaven (I Chron. xxi, 22-26).

"So David slept with his fathers, and was buried in the city of David; having reigned over Israel forty years; seven years in Hebron and thirty-three years in Jerusalem." (I Kings, ii, 10, 11.)

5. "In Gibeon the Lord appeared to Solomon in a dream by night." The ark of God was in a tent which David had pitched for it in Jerusalem, but the tabernacle and altar of burnt offering were at Gibeon (I Chron. i, 3, 4), and thither Solomon and all the congregation had gone to offer sacrifice. The Lord had appeared to Samuel at the tabernacle in Shiloh and to David at the threshing floor of Araunah (I Sam. iii, 21; II Chron. iii, 1), but we do not read that He ever appeared to Saul, for Saul was thoroughly disobedient and rebellious, but David and Solomon, though great sinners and often overcome, sincerely sought the Lord. The Lord appeared to Solomon a second time on another occasion, and these great favors should have drawn and kept him very close to God (I Ki. ix, 2; xl, 9). The Lord frequently revealed Himself to His servants in visions and dreams (Num. xii, 6; Job xxxiii, 15), but Moses was honored above all others in this respect (Num. xii, 7, 8; Deut. xxxiv, 10); God now reveals Himself to us by His word and Spirit as really as He did to Moses, Samuel, Solomon and others.

"And God said: Ask what I shall give thee." It is written that Ahasuerus said to Queen Esther: "What is thy request? It shall be even given thee to the half of the kingdom." And that Solomon gave unto the Queen of Sheba all her desire, whatsoever she asked (Esther, v, 3, 6; I Kings x, 13); but here is the King of Kings saying to King Solomon: "Ask what I shall give thee." This same Lord said once to a poor blind beggar: "What wilt thou that I shall do unto thee?" (Luke xviii, 41) and is saying to-day: "Ask and ye shall receive." "All things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive" (Mat. vii, 7; xxi, 22).

6-9. "And Solomon said: Thou hast showed unto thy servant David, my father, great mercy." Acknowledgment of mercies received is always most appropriate in all our approaches to God. Our highest place is laying low at our Redeemer's feet, realizing our own weakness, but rejoicing in His wisdom and strength; glorying not in wisdom, might or riches, but in knowing Him who is in Himself all wisdom and wealth and power. He that gloryeth, let him glory in the Lord.

"He walked before Thee in truth, and in righteousness, and in uprightness of heart with Thee." This is his testimony to God concerning his father; happy the fathers who can have such testimony given concerning them by their sons.

"I am but a little child; I know not how to go out or come in." This is his testimony concerning himself, and his unfitness in himself, for the high position to which he had been called.

"Thy people which Thou hast chosen." They are the Lord's people whom He has chosen to make Him a name, and Solomon is the Lord's representative among them. David said in his last words that "He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God," and Solomon seems to desire to be just such a ruler over God's chosen people.

"Give therefore Thy servant an understanding heart to judge Thy people." In the parallel passage of II Chron. i, 7-12, his request is stated to be for wisdom and knowledge that he may go out and in before the people and judge them. That Jesus Christ Himself is the Wisdom of God we are plainly told in I Cor. i, 24, 30, and that He is made unto us Wisdom; but while we trust Him to save us, how very few seem willing to let Him be their Wisdom in the everyday life, preferring rather to lean upon their own understanding and go their own way.

10-14. "And the speech pleased the Lord, that Solomon had asked this thing." It was wisdom for judgment that Solomon asked for, that he might discern between good and bad, as is manifest in the record which follows our lesson and in the last verse of this chapter.

"Understanding to discern judgment." It pleased the Lord that he had not asked riches nor long life, but this one thing—the power to discern right and wrong and to do the right, or in one word, "Righteousness." This is one peculiar feature of the character of Jehovah that "The righteous Lord loveth righteousness" (Ps. xi, 7), and above all places is this desirable in a ruler.

"Behold, I have given according to thy words; lo, I have given thee a wise and an understanding heart." In chapter iv, 20-29, we read that Judah and Israel were many as the sand which is by the sea in multitude, and that God gave Solomon wisdom and understanding exceeding much, and largeness of heart, even as the sand which is on the seashore; which certainly indicates that, though the people were so numerous, Solomon would have wisdom given him for every case that might come before him.

"I have also given thee that which thou hast not asked, both riches and honor." How diligently people seek that which may get them food and raiment and have little or no time left to seek God, while He keeps saying: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you," offering to do for us exceeding abundantly above all we ask or think (Matt. vi, 33; Eph. iii, 20).

15. "And Solomon awoke; and behold it was a dream." It was, however, a dream to some purpose, for the Lord was in it as He was in the dreams of Jacob, Joseph his son, Nebuchadnezzar, Daniel, Joseph, husband of Mary, Pilate's wife, and others. God does sometimes even to this day reveal His will in a dream or vision of the night, concerning special guidance on unusual matters; but ordinarily He does not reveal Himself except by His Word, and never in conflict with it. Whatever is not in perfect agreement with the Word of God proceeds not

from God but from the prince of darkness. (Isa. viii, 20.) "He came to Jerusalem * * and offered up burnt offerings and peace offerings." The burnt offering typified our Lord Jesus offering Himself wholly to God, every thought, word and deed acceptable, and appreciated only by God. The peace offering was partly burnt and partly eaten, partaken of both by God and man, and shows how when we truly believe in Jesus we have fellowship with God.—Lesson Helper.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GEORGE BANCROFT is the oldest living graduate of Harvard.

KING CARLOS I., of Portugal, is anxious to modernize his country.

BISMARCK has attended but two operative performances in twenty-four years.

HENRY FIELDING DICKENS, third son of the novelist, is a very successful lawyer in England.

ROSA BONHEUR, the famous artist, says that she has painted her best pictures since she was fifty.

JOHN G. WHITTIER says he expects to live to see the age of 100 years, though he is not anxious to do so.

SECRETARY PROCTOR, since taking up his residence in Washington, has earned the title of "The Silent Man."

MR. GLADSTONE has written a paper on "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture," to be published next year.

EX-UNITED STATES TREASURER SPINNER is engaged upon a book on American finance. He is eighty-eight years old.

MISS LINCOLN, daughter of Minister to England Robert Lincoln, has become the acknowledged belle in London.

GENERAL JOE JOHNSTON is President of the Aztec Club, a society composed of officers who were in the Mexican War.

SECRETARY BLAINE has written for a forthcoming number of a popular magazine a paper for "young politicians."

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, is the first reigning monarch who has visited Constantinople since the fifteenth century.

The President when he takes his evening stroll about Washington is said to wear the best overcoat and the worst hat in the city.

THE Comte de Paris, pretender to the throne of France, being an exile, was unable to attend the funeral of the King of Portugal.

SAMUEL EDISON, the father of the inventor, is a well-preserved man of eighty-six, who lives in a modest house at Port Gratiot, Mich.

DAVID DENNISON CONE, who was for a time General Grant's private secretary, was locked up in Washington recently, a raving maniac.

COLONEL CASSIUS M. GOODLOE, who was killed in Lexington, Ky., could have had the Russian mission after Mr. Rice's death had he desired it.

THE Prince of Wales is said to be suffering from Bright's disease. It is reported that the extension of his trip to Egypt was recommended by his physicians.

PARNELL, the Irish leader, was once a member of Magdalene College, Cambridge, but took offense at being disciplined, and left early in the course.

COUNT VON MOLTKE has determined to pass the winter in Italy, its milder climate being more beneficial to his health than that of North Germany.

PRESIDENT CANNOT, of France, watches things closely, but does not work. He says it is not a President's business to drudge in his office like a clerk.

JOHN L. BLAIR, the New Jersey railroad king, who recently testified that he was worth \$40,000,000, says that he owes the foundations of his fortune to trapping.

PAUL DU CHAILLU, the writer and traveler, is fifty-two years of age, is under the average height, round-shouldered, and has a strong but not handsome face.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

MRS. CAROLINE DONOVAN has given \$100,000 to John Hopkins University.

GENERAL STOKESMARR, a Waterloo veteran, is dead, at the age of ninety-six.

It is estimated that the Egyptian cotton crop will yield over 3,000,000 bales.

The estimated population of Utah is 230,000, an increase of 86,000 in ten years time.

The lower house of the Iowa Legislature is a tie—fifty Republicans and fifty Democrats.

Not less than 75,000 Michigan farmers have joined the Patrons of Husbandry since last May.

The Servian Government has arranged with the Vienna Landerbank for a loan of \$5,000,000.

The St. Louis World's Fair Finance Committee claims to have pledged subscriptions to the amount of \$4,000,000.

The most interesting exhibition in Europe next year will be the loan exhibition of tapestry at the Austrian Museum.

In Germany the 350th anniversary of the introduction of the Protestant religion among the German speaking peoples has been celebrated.

A COMPANY has been formed in London for the purpose of carrying live stock, dressed beef and hogs direct from Galveston, Texas, to London.

THE Canadian fishing season has ended, and before another opens the modus vivendi between Canada and the United States will have expired.

THREE new ironclads will, as soon as possible, be in Italy's fleet of 14,000 tons and 20,000-horse power. Vessels, armor, guns and all are to be made in Italy.

By the death of a brother in Providence, R. I., Austine Steers, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea, Mass., has fallen heir to \$388,000 in cash and real estate.

It is stated that at least a dozen persons were killed in the Eiffel tower elevator since the opening of the Exposition, but that the managers suppressed the accounts of several deaths.

WHILE boring for water about twenty-five miles southwest of Chicago, a farmer struck a vein of natural gas which gushes with such force as to throw dirt and gravel fifty feet into the air.

ADVANCES from Shoa, concerning the burning of Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, state that during the absence of Nazas, King Menekle's General, the dervishes set fire to and burned the city and massacred the garrison.

The coffin containing the remains of Ralph Waldo Emerson has been inclosed in a heavy stone tomb, the slabs of which are hermetically sealed to defy the depredations of any possible grave robbers and desecrators in the future.

THE Russian military authorities are testing a new rifle which is said to combine the best features of the repeating and Berdan rifles. If the tests prove satisfactory the Government will provide the army with one million of the new rifles.

A NUMBER of English subscribers have resolved to build a monument at Fort Ticonderoga to the memory of Lord Howe, whose forgotten grave was discovered there some weeks ago. The remains of the young hero will be interred at its base.

THE THANKSGIVING TURKEY.

How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view;
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wildwood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew;
The hay rack, the plow and the old fashioned cutter;
The lambs that were full of their frolic and glee;
The warm flowing milk and the good bread and butter;
And e'en the fat turkey that sat in the tree;
The young, tender turkey, the good, fat turkey,
The Thanksgiving turkey that sat in the tree.

That Thanksgiving turkey I hailed as a treasure,
For always in fall when returned from the school,
I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,
All roasted and seasoned, of stuffing so full.
How gladly I saw it with eyes that were glowing!
How pleasant at home on the farm then to be!
To feast on the cock that in summer was crowing,
And e'en the fat turkey that sat in the tree;
The young, tender turkey, the good, fat turkey,
The Thanksgiving turkey that sat in the tree.

How sweet at the family board to receive it,
When words of good cheer and affection were said,
Not a feast with a monarch could tempt me to leave it.
The grandest that riches and fashion can spread.
And now, far removed from that loved habitation
A feeling of sadness arises in me,
As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,
And sighs for the turkey that sat in the tree,
The young, tender turkey, the good, fat turkey,
The Thanksgiving turkey that sat in the tree.

CHARITY'S THANKS.



LL the wisecracks said after Charity Chipman's father died that she would have to hire a man to run the farm. She thought differently, and having taken charge of everything herself, found at the end of a year a nice little profit to her account in the bank.
The day before Thanksgiving she was driving into town with a load of turkeys and pumpkins and new-laid eggs, to supply her regular customers for the great yearly feast-day. She was thinking, a the cart jogged along, that she would have to eat her turkey alone on the morrow, and somehow the thought was not a pleasant one. Her reflections were broken by the sight of a lonely woman trudging along the road just ahead of her. "Going to Hartsdale?" she asked, as she came up. "I'll give you a ride if you're bound that way." "Oh, thank you," said the stranger, who was young and pretty-looking. "I had walked five miles, and was beginning to get tired."
"Going to town to spend Thanksgiving?" asked Miss Charity, helping the young woman in the cart.
"I am going there to look for work. I have no friends to spend Thanksgiving with," said the other, sadly.
"That's too bad," exclaimed Miss Charity—then—"Just hold the pony a minute while I deliver this stuff to my customer."
And so Miss Charity bobbed in and out, stopping for a little to talk with this or that matron, pulling a bunch of gaudy chrysanthemums from under the wagon seat for a little lame child in a tenement house and slyly leaving a plump chicken for the consumptive seamstress, who could not afford to order one, until the golden-haired girl alighted at the street corner.
"There's an intelligence office near here, ma'am," said she, "where I may be able to hear of work. I am much obliged to you for the ride."
And she dropped an artless little courtesy and went her way. Miss Charity looked after her.
"I like that little daisy-like face," said she. "If I'd known who she was and been quite certain that she wasn't a tramp I should have been almost tempted to ask her to come and live with me! I need some one, young and active, about the place, and— But here's Mrs. Tillidrum's where the barrel of apples is ordered for."
Mrs. Tillidrum proffered a ten-dollar

bill in payment for the apples; Miss Charity Chipman put her hand in her pocket to make change.
"Why, it's gone!" she ejaculated.
"What's gone?" said Mrs. Tillidrum.
"My pocketbook!" screamed Miss Charity. "And that ungrateful tramp has rewarded my kindness by robbing me! I might ha' known just how it would be!"
She went straight to the intelligence office. The girl whom she had described had been there, but was gone, leaving no address.
"It's like looking for a needle in a bottle of hay," said Miss Charity. And she left the description at the police station and went home in great disgust.



"My old red leather pocketbook, that was father's," said Miss Charity Chipman, with tears in her eyes, "and twenty-five dollars and sixty cents in it, in good hard money—it's enough to put one out of all conceit with human nature! And she with such an innocent little face, too, and eyes as blue as a baby's! Well, I never shall believe in what the physiognomists say again!"
It was Thanksgiving Eve, and Miss Charity Chipman was sitting dejectedly before the fire of blazing pine logs meditating upon her loss. Neither intelligence office nor police station had been able to render any account of the old red pocketbook and its contents.
"I declare," said Miss Charity, "it just spoils my Thanksgiving!"
When all of a sudden, there came a knock at the door and there, wrapped in a faded brown shawl, with her golden hair blown all about her face, stood the girl with the blue eyes who had ridden at Miss Charity's side during the frosty November sunrise.
"Bless my soul!" cried Miss Charity, recoiling.
"Yes," said the girl, smiling, "it is I. And I've brought back your pocketbook. I found it lying on the curbstone opposite that house where you stopped with the bunch of flowers. I was returning from the intelligence office when I saw it lying among the dead leaves and I knew you must have dropped it when you jumped out. And I've been inquiring everywhere for you and have only just found you. Here's the pocketbook, and if you'll please count the money, I think you'll find it all right."
Mechanically Miss Charity Chipman numbered over the contents of the old receptacle. Not a copper cent was gone.
"Yes," said she, "it's all right. Stop a minute, child—where are you going?"
"Back to the city, ma'am," said the girl, wrapping the faded shawl closer around her, for the twilight blast was keen.
"Have you got a place?"
"Not yet, ma'am, but there's a cheap lodging house for working women, where I can get a very good bed and bowl of soup for fifteen cents, and—"
"You can't go there," said Miss Charity.
"Ma'am?" said the startled girl.
"Look here, child," said Miss Charity, "You're all alone in the world. So am I. Stay here with me. I'll give you good wages and a comfortable home. For there's something in your face that I like."
"Do you really mean it, ma'am?" said the girl, looking around in a fluttered manner at the bright fire and the cheerful rug carpet, with its stripes of red and blue, and the rows of glistening crockery on the shelf.
By way of answer Miss Charity drew her gently in, closed the door and kissed her cheek.
"Two lone women together," said she. "Surely we can manage to get along!"
And Miss Charity Chipman ate her Thanksgiving dinner on the morrow with the blue-eyed stranger sitting opposite—the blue-eyed stranger who lived with her and was a comfort to her until the day of her death!
And both of them kept Thanksgiving in their hearts!

A BUNGLING EXECUTION.

The Hangman Loses His Nerve, Causing a Fearful Scene.

Groans and Contortions of the Dangling Victim.

Joseph M. Hillman, convicted of the murder of Herman Seideman, a Hebrew pedler, has been executed in a corridor of the Gloucester County Jail at Woodbury, N. J. James Vanhise, the professional hangman of Newark, furnished the gallows and conducted the hanging, Sheriff Ridgway merely pulling the rope which operated the fatal drop.
The gallows was of the sort which requires no scaffold, but by weights and a rope running over pulleys jerks the criminal upward and lets him drop the length of the slack. This was the thirty-sixth execution of the kind performed by Vanhise, but notwithstanding his experience the execution was badly managed and caused a sickening scene in the jail.
The extraordinary nerve displayed by young Hillman during the trial in court did not forsake him in the closing ordeal. He slept well during the night and in the morning ate his breakfast with relish. During the morning hours he was visited by Rev. W. Nobles and Rev. George Carter, the two ministers who acted as his spiritual advisers since he was sentenced; his counsel, Messrs. Harris and Scovel, and by his father and brother Ephraim, the latter remaining to witness the execution.
In bidding his father farewell Joe broke down and wept freely, but soon recovered his composure. To the ministers and his counsel he adhered to the statement he has repeated often, that he did not do the killing alone, but was assisted by another man. To that alleged accomplice he has at different times given different names. He expressed himself as not only fearless of death, but entirely willing to die, as he was sure he had been forgiven.
The persons designated under the law to witness the execution, about twenty-five in number, assembled in the jail corridor at 10:35 A. M. Hillman was led from his cell at the farther end from the gallows, his arms pinioned, the black cap placed on his head, and the noose with a short piece of rope about his neck. Escorted by the Sheriff and the two ministers, he walked with firm step to the gallows, and the end of the rope on his neck was attached to the rope hanging from the upper beam. The ministers bade him goodbye, with a few words of consolation, and the Sheriff asked him if he had anything to say.
Speaking in a voice loud and distinct, Hillman said: "Dear friends, I am about going to heaven. All I have got to say is, that my wife had nothing to do with it. I am the only Hillman that touched him. I have forgiven you all, and I hope you have forgiven me, and some day I hope to meet you all in heaven."
The cap was drawn down over the face, Vanhise adjusted the noose, Joe saying as he slipped it up. "Don't draw it so tight," and Sheriff Ridgway pulled the rope. The body shot upward to the top of the gallows, about fourteen feet high, dropped until the feet nearly touched the floor, fetching up with a sharp rebound, and then hung for a few seconds entirely motionless.
Then the arms and legs began to twitch, the hands were raised as high as the strap fastening the arms would allow, and heart-rending moans, some of them almost similar to articulate utterances, escaped from the wretched man.
The noose had loosened instead of tightening, and the knot having slipped from the side to the front of the head, there was no pressure on the front of the throat. The executioner seized the rope to readjust the noose, two officers lifting the body to aid him in doing so. The knot was slipped down and held in place, and as the weight of the body again rested in the noose the throttled man's hand that had clutched the hangman's coat relaxed, and all the struggles ceased.
The scene was too painful for many of the spectators, who turned their faces away from the sickening sight, and some of them left the jail as hurriedly as possible. "Horrible!" "Outrageous!" "Brutal!" were words heard on every hand. In eight minutes from the drop the pulse ceased to beat. Six minutes later pulsation at the heart stopped, and the man was pronounced to be dead at five minutes to eleven.
Vanhise's explanation of the unsuccessful execution was that he became unnerved when Hillman asked him not to make the noose tight, and yielded too much to the request.
The crime for which Hillman paid the death penalty was committed over a year ago, and remained for four months undiscovered. One day last March a man fishing in Nash's mill pond at Turnerville found the nearly nude body of a man bearing marks on the head that indicated murder. The body was not identified at first, but about three days afterward it was found to be that of Herman Seideman, a pedler who had been known to make trips in that neighborhood and had been missing from his boarding place in Philadelphia since the early part of November, 1888.
The fact that Joe Hillman adopted the vocation of pedler about the time the murder was supposed to have been committed, coupled with a rather bad reputation, directed suspicion to him. He was placed under arrest and Prosecutor Perry and Detective Garrison worked away at the case until a mass of damaging evidence had been collected. The trial, which took place in September, lasted eight days. At the time of Hillman's arrest he was twenty years old and kept house with a wife and baby.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The Annual Report of the General Superintendent.
Lowrie Bell, the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has submitted his report of the operations of his bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889.
The report shows that during the year postal clerks were employed in the distribution of the mails on 139,110 miles, service on the remaining 17,271 miles having been performed by means of closed pouches, which were, while in transit, in the custody of the railway employees.
Upon the subject of city delivery Mr. Bell says: "The importance of effecting an early morning delivery of mails arriving at the great commercial centres has become so apparent that much attention has been given to the perfecting and enlargement of the arrangements and schemes. By extending the system of preparation, it has been made possible to send out by the first carriers a vast amount of mail, which, by the usual process of assorting at the postoffices, could not be delivered before noon, or during the afternoon. It is believed this system can be much enlarged upon with great advantage to the public."
"Since the last annual report," says Mr. Bell, "much has been done toward the improvement of the existing service."
CHINESE in great numbers are arriving at Mazatlan, Mexico, and are making their way to California and Arizona overland.

REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

The Empire Asserted to Be in Control of the Army.]

A Republican Form of Government Introduced.



DOM PEDRO, EX-EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

A private cipher cable despatch from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, received in London, states that a revolution has broken out there.
Other despatches from Rio Janeiro concerning the revolutionary outbreak assert that a movement in favor of a republican form of Government has recently been strongly fomented, and is the sole cause of the rising. Up to the time this report was written, however, there was but little information of a tangible character. The announcement was made in the cipher cables already at hand that the Brazilian Ministers have tendered their resignations, and that the situation is controlled by the army.
Later despatches from Rio Janeiro fully confirmed the previous reports. The revolution aims at the overthrow of the Government and the proclamation of a republic. The army supports the movement.
A provisional government has been established, including Senhores da Fonseca and Benjamin Constant. Among the despatches received is one saying that Baron Ladario, the Minister of Marine, has been killed.
Charles R. Flint & Co., of New York city, received the following cablegram, dated at Rio Janeiro: "Revolution has broken out here. The Brazilian armies in control. Ministry has resigned. The revolution is for the purpose of forming a republic."
A despatch received at San Francisco by a coffee planter named W. Hochstetler says that Dom Pedro has been deposed and Brazil made a republic.
The Brazilian Minister at Washington said that he had received no information from his Government with regard to the reported revolution in Brazil, but that he had received from a third party intelligence of the same, purporting as that contained in the cable message to Charles R. Flint & Co., of New York. The Minister said that since he had left Brazil in July last he had heard a good deal about the strength of the Republican party in Brazil, but that in his opinion its strength was greatly overrated in this country. At the last election, which was perfectly free and open, only a few Republicans were returned. While it was possible that great changes had taken place in the affairs in Brazil in the last three or four months, he did not think it at all probable that the situation had taken the turn indicated by cablegram. There might, he thought, have been some Ministerial trouble which had given rise to the reports of a revolution.
Late in the evening Charles R. Flint received a second cablegram from Rio, which confirmed the first one, and added the information that the Brazilian Secretary of the Navy had been killed. The two cablegrams were from independent sources. The Secretary of the Navy, according to the Almanach de Gotha for 1889 was Senator Luiz Antonio Vieira da Silva.
Later Report.
A later despatch from Rio de Janeiro says: The United States of Brazil, constituting a federated republic of the different Provinces of the Empire over which Dom Pedro had ruled so long, is an established Government. The new Republic has been acknowledged by every Province except Bahia, in the north. Dom Pedro is on his way to Portugal, having accepted the situation with no attempt at forcible resistance; the flag of the new Republic has been adopted, and Brazil is as peaceful to-day as though no thought of Revolution had ever aroused the feelings of her people.
The overthrow of the Empire has been accomplished without the sacrifice of a single life, and the new Provisional Government is proceeding with its work as methodically and peacefully as though it had been in existence for years.
Dom Pedro submitted to the terms imposed on him by the new Government, and agreed to leave the country within twenty-four hours after he received the notice at his summer palace at Petropolis. He was offered \$2,500,000 in cash and provision for the rest of his life in the form of an annual pension of \$450,000, which is to be provided for in the civil list of the new Republic. He promptly accepted the offer, and came to Rio de Janeiro with his family to embark for Lisbon.
The imperial family at 3 o'clock boarded the Brazilian gunboat Parnahyba, which was still flying the imperial flag in the harbor. The Parnahyba transferred the imperial party to the Alagoas, which steamed out of the harbor, conveyed by the cruiser Riachuelo, and the gunboat Parnahyba, bound for Lisbon. Dom Pedro and his family go into perpetual exile, their absence from the country being regarded by the leaders of the Republic as essential to the peace and welfare of the new Government.
The new flag of the United States of Brazil, which takes the place of the imperial emblem with its crown and coffee leaf, is composed of green and gold stripes, with a blue field, on which are emblazoned nineteen stars. It has been hoisted everywhere and is recognized in every Province, with the exception of Bahia, from which reports come of opposition to the new order of things.
Not a life has been lost by the revolution which has overturned the Empire, and the only violence attempted was the shooting of the Imperial Minister of Marine; but his wound is not fatal, and he is now recovering. Business in Rio was suspended only twenty-four hours, and an Empire was destroyed and a Republic born almost before the general public was aware that anything unusual was going on.
The Provisional Government has announced that all obligations incurred by the

Empire, at home or abroad, will be faithfully fulfilled by the Republic. The wrongs done by the Ministry of Dom Pedro will be righted by the new Cabinet, which is composed of men who have the confidence of the people.
The leaders in control of the Provisional Government are representative Brazilians, known for their patriotism and integrity. Fonseca, the President, is recognized as a brave soldier and an honest citizen. Barbosa, the Minister of Finance, is able and honest, though poor. Bocayuva, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a journalist, an ardent Republican, and a popular leader.

A CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

Celebrating the Centennial of Catholicism in the United States.

The Catholic Centennial Congress began its sessions a few days ago in Baltimore. The delegates, to the number of 1200, assisted at a solemn Pontifical mass in the morning, celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan, of New York. The sermon was preached by Archbishop Gross, of Oregon. He welcomed the delegates and gave a brief outline of the history of the Church in America for the past 100 years. At the conclusion of the sermon the delegates marched to the Concordia Opera House.
The Congress was called to order by William J. Onahan, of Chicago. Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, prayed that the light of the Holy Spirit might be shed upon the deliberations of the Congress. Mr. Onahan read the following message from the Pope, whose name was greeted with tumultuous applause:
"Having made known to the Holy Father the expressions of devotion conveyed to him on the part of the Catholic Congress to be held in Baltimore, his Holiness graciously bids me to say that he most affectionately imparts his blessing to all the members."
"(Signed) M. CARDINAL RAMPOLLA."
Mr. Onahan then welcomed the delegates of the foreign countries as well as those of the United States, and said he hoped that in 1892 they would have the pleasure of welcoming them to an International Congress.
Ex-Governor John Lee Carroll, of Maryland, was elected Temporary Chairman, and six Secretaries were appointed. A long list of Vice-Presidents from each State was also read.
In taking the chair ex-Governor Carroll said that in Maryland the American Church was practically founded, and it was proper that the laymen should meet upon this hallowed ground and renew their allegiance to the doctrines they profess, and show to their fellow-countrymen the true relations between the Church and this Government. The Congress, he said, assembled with the sanction of the hierarchy, and by virtue of the authority of the Constitution of the United States. He cited the cases of Archbishop Carroll, Chief Justice Taney and General Sheridan, to show that the American Catholic has ever been foremost in the councils and the battlefield.
Daniel Dougherty, of New York; Father Nugent, of Liverpool, England; Honore Mercier, Prime Minister of Quebec, and ex-United States Senator Francis A. Kernan, of New York, followed in brief addresses congratulating the Congress on its successful inauguration.
ARMY DESERTERS.
The Annual Report of Major-General Schofield.
The annual report of Major-General Schofield, commanding the army, to the Secretary of War, has been made public. He pays especial attention to the desertion question. He says:
"The causes of discontent which lead to desertion from the army are numerous. They have been sought diligently for years, and many of them have been removed. Some of them are probably beyond the reach of any remedy. One of these is the naturally discontented disposition of the men who are led by that feeling alone to seek change from the monotony of bread winning in any civil pursuit, by entering the supposed less arduous service of the United States. When such men find that soldiers, no less than civilians, must work, their feeling of discontent returns and they resort to the only means by which they can make another change. These men rarely desert when engaged in an active campaign, however great the hardships and privation or severe the discipline may be. It is the ordinary labor and routine of military duties which inspire them with discontent."
THIEVES IN TIMBER.
Government Trees Cut and Carried Over to Canada.
A new United States Customs station has been established on the south shore of Lake of the Woods, near the mouth of Rainy Lake River in North Dakota. The Deputy Collector there will probably have his hands full in putting a stop to the wholesale plundering of Uncle Sam's forests on the northern boundary of Minnesota. It is stated that the Canadian saw mills at Keewauwat, a station on the Northern Pacific Railway, on the north shore of Lake of the Woods, have been for several years past engaged in manufacturing lumber from logs cut in Minnesota, and rafted across the lake to Canadian territory.
The United States Government has at last come to the conclusion that this wholesale lumber stealing must be stopped, and the establishment of this Customs station is one of the first steps taken in the matter. It is said that the Canadian lumbermen have eight steamboats on the Lake of the Woods engaged in towing logs across the lake and it is hardly expected that they will give up the "soft snap" which they have enjoyed for years without a struggle.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

A Synopsis of the Surgeon-General's Annual Report.

The annual report of Surgeon-General Moore of the army to the Secretary of War has been made public. He says the value of medical and hospital supplies issued during the last fiscal year was \$195,618. His estimate for supplies, expenses, pay of officers, etc., for the year ending June 30, 1891, is \$215,000. Provision must also be made for preventing the spread of epidemic and contagious diseases, and the employment, when necessary, of skilled nurses for the proper care of such cases. Reference is made to the work of the Army Medical Museum in Washington, which now contains 27,983 specimens. There were 31,429 admissions to sick report in the year, of which 25,415 were for diseases and 6005 for injury, equivalent to 1270.73 entries for every 1000 men of the strength present, and giving a daily or constant sick rate of a little over four per cent. of the command. The deaths numbered 318, equivalent to an annual death rate of 8.15 per 1000 of strength, and the discharges for disability 742, equal to a rate of 27.75. Of the deaths the rate was 7.55 for whites and 13.66 for colored men.

We've Got the Pull
on the bargain busi-
ness, just because
we promise no
more than
we can
perform,
and make our
bargains better
than our brag. Our
new goods go like hot
cakes.

They'll Soon Be Gone
and then you'll be left.
Are you fixed for fall?
If not, come in and see
what we can do for
you. We do up our
competitors in doing
up bargains for our
customers.

It Hurts Like Fury
to miss a chance of
making money, and
you are missing
the chance of
your life if you
fail to take
in the op-
portunity
we offer of
getting goods
at a margin above
actual cost. You
can't come too soon.
THE "OLD RELIABLE" STORE OF
Phillips & Son.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD.			STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD.		
Express.	Passenger.	Way Accommodat'n.		Express.	Mail.	Harrisburg Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	10 45	
3 10	8 15	5 30	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	8 50
	8 35	5 48	Marysville	11 22	6 39	
3 38	8 54	6 04	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	8 18
4 00	9 26	6 32	Newport	10 44	5 50	7 51
	9 52	6 55	Thompson's	10 25	5 26	7 32
4 34	10 13	7 14	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	7 14
4 39	10 20	7 20	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	7 09
5 01	10 46	7 45	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	6 45
	10 55	7 63	Granville	9 36	4 29	6 37
5 22	11 14	8 11	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	6 20
5 40	11 39	8 33	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	6 00
5 46	11 46	8 39	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	5 54
5 54	11 55	8 46	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	5 47
6 00	12 03	8 53	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	5 41
6 12	12 17	9 05	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	5 30
6 25	12 31	9 21	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	9 29	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	9 36	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	9 48	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	9 54	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	10 03	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	10 12	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	10 18	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	10 30	Altoona	7 15	2 00	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11:30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12:40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH			STATIONS.	NORTH		
Mail	Exps			Line	Exps	Day
a. m.	a. m.			p. m.	p. m.	
6 35	8 25		Huntingdon	6 20	12 15	
6 45	8 35		McConl's'n	6 09	12 02	
6 52	8 41		Grafton	6 05	11 58	
7 03	8 51		Markles'b'g	5 55	11 48	
7 10	9 00		Entriken	5 45	11 40	
7 22	9 12		Cove	5 32	11 28	
7 35	9 25		Saxton	5 20	11 15	
7 48	9 40		Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02	
7 53	9 45		Hopewell	5 02	10 57	
8 05	9 55		Cypher	4 52	10 47	
8 15	10 08		Tatesville	4 41	10 38	
8 21	10 17		Everett	4 33	10 28	
8 25	10 20		Mt. Dallas.	4 30	10 25	
			Bedford			
p. m.	a. m.			p. m.	a. m.	

Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH.			STATIONS.	NORTH.		
No. 10.	Mixed.	Mail.		No. 1.	Mixed.	Mail.
p. m.	a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	10 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m.

Express No. 4, moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50 a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.		STATIONS.	EAST	
No. 14	No. 12		No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vally	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on any lands, leased by or belonging to either of the undersigned, for the purpose of hunting, gathering berries, or for any other purpose. All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. D. CREE, A. J. WHITE,

W. T. BORING, WALTER PARKS,

ADAM RUPERT, F. E. WEAVER.

Sept. 5, 1889.

FALL
ANNOUNCEMENT
—OF THE—
OPERA HOUSE
CLOTHING STORE

Sensible are they who, before buying anything, take the trouble to investigate where they can get the best value in return for their money. Proceeding on in this careful path, you are bound to land at

EBY'S IN THE OPERA HOUSE,

where there is open for your inspection the

Largest and Finest Line

of Ready-Made Clothing

ever brought to Huntingdon county. If you have not got your Fall and Winter Suit yet, will you please come and examine ours?

Men's Fine Dress

Overcoats!

We have on our counters, the Finest Line of Light and Heavy-Weight Coats ever seen in this place. Men's Fine Dress Meltons at \$10.00. We have them in eight different colors.

Boys' and Children's

Clothing!

We have them, and the prices will sell them. **Knee Pants Suits** from \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00, up. Children's and Boys' Overcoats, from 4 to 13 years, \$2.00, up. From 15 to 18 years, Satin-faced, in Meltons, \$6.50 to \$7.00.

Hats, Caps, Trunks, and

Gents' Furnishing Goods!

We can scarcely mention anything about this line of goods, only we can say we have them, as our windows will show you. Our Great Underwear Sale will commence to-day and continue until you have got yours from us.

Do we refund money in case of dissatisfaction? Of course we do, and without any bickering or bantering, too, but that is no more than any first-class house will do. Buy your Fall Suit from us and you will not want to return it. It will fit you perfectly and please you so well that you will return only to buy your Overcoat and Furnishings.

W. E. EBY,
Opera House,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

HATS, BONNETS, CAPS, New Meat Market!

Mrs. M. E. EVANS,

Now has the largest line of Fall and

Winter Millinery, Dry Goods,

Notions, and Furnishing

Goods for Ladies, ever

opened out in Ma-

pleton.

Trimmings, Flowers, Birds, Wings,

Feathers, Tips, Aigrets, Orna-

ments, Velvets, Cords, etc.,

etc., etc.

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods of so

many kinds I can't itemize them.

Come and examine them.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

W. H. LIGHTNER,

◁JEWELER,▷

Mapleton Depot - - Pa.,

Dealer in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS,

CHARMS, SOCIETY PINS,

ETC., ETC.

Any article in my line not kept in stock will be furnished on short notice at as low a price as it can be purchased elsewhere.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired promptly and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call.

W. H. Lightner,

FOSTERS BUILDING - - MAIN STREET.

I Will Positively not be

Undersold!

D. M. COWHER, Proprietor.

Market in Rex's Building,

MAIN STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

I will keep constantly on hand

fresh and salt meats and will furnish

patrons with just what they desire.

Ham,

Veal,

Lard,

Sausage,

Padding,

Sliced Ham,

Fresh Beef,

Dried Beef,

Fresh Pork,

Breakfast Bacon,

Shoulder, etc.

I respectfully solicit a share of the

patronage of the people of Mapleton.

D. M. COWHER.

The Beauties of the Season!

Everybody is delighted with the

nice selection of

Fall & Winter

Millinery!

Miss Mattie Robley,

Main St., Mapleton Depot, Pa.

I have just received another large

addition to my well-selected

—stock of—
HATS, BONNETS, FEATHERS,
BIRDS, RIBBONS,
—AND—
OTHER TRIMMINGS.